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NEW YORK AND LONDON

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Tariff Burdens Laid Upon the President 115
Income-Tax Prospects 117
Mr. Bryan's Amendment 119
Labor Troubles at Pittsburg 119
Nullifying the Conviction of the Reelfoot Lake Nightriders 120
Does Arbitration Work in South America? 120
Porto Rico Not Anti-American 121
Pennsylvania's Graft Convictions Affirmed 121

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Why Prince Von Buelow Resigned 122
Indian Terrorism in London 123
The Douma Parties Satirized 124
Physical Deterioration in England 125
Hilmi Pasha on the Cretan Question 126
Another Fading Glory of Spain 126

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Our Greatest Astronomer Dead 127
Prescribing as a Lost Art 127
An English View of Panama 127
Squirrels as Plague-Carriers 128

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE

Candy as a Food 128
Waste in the Factory 128
The Speed of the Stars 129
A Handless Clock 129
The Sterilization of Drinking-Water 130
Kieselguhr: A Useful Kind of Earth 130
More About the Nutritive Value of Beer 131

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religion of the Alaskan Aborigines 132
Who John Woolman Was 132
What Shall We Say of Servetus and Calvin? . . . 133
The Douma for Religious Liberty 134

LETTERS AND ART:

Opera for the Proletariat 135
A Bond Between Spain and America 135
Reading of College Students 137
The Lonely Man of Denmark 138

MISCELLANEOUS 140-143

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 144-147

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Emerson's test of the genuine teacher was that he should speak the same word in parlor and on platform—which Carlyle *the man* passed with complete success; for he merely "looked in his heart and wrote."

His "Sartor Resartus"

(the tailor tailored) which he labored three years of his life to prepare, then refused by all the publishers, later ran thru large editions. It has become a virtual text-book of ethics in American colleges, was read 50 times over by a friend of the writer, and many historic personages have confessed to a like familiarity. *Sartor Resartus* is a mystical biography of the sage's own mind and its workings; penetrating thru the clothes of man, he proves the spiritual or *inner* man, not the outward, to be the *all important.*

Carlyle's Fame

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George Eliot—"His soul is a shrine of brightness and purest philanthrophy, kindled by the living coals of gratitude and devoted to the Author of all things."

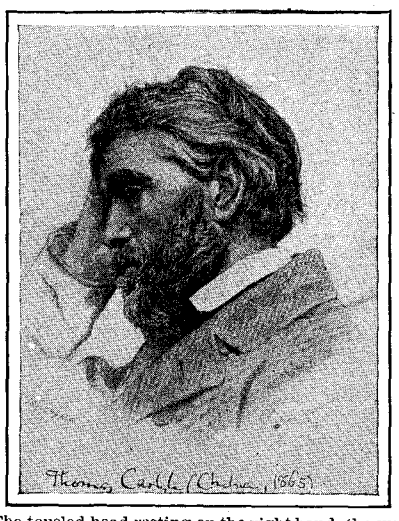
"The works of Carlyle are for all time," says the *Western Press* (England). In the *Outlook* of (this) June 12, Dr. Lyman Abbott takes up the recently published "Love Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh."

A Critical Opinion

"Among the masters of British prose he holds a position similar to that of Michael Angelo among the masters of painting. Power, elemental, titantic, rushing forth from an inexhaustible moral nature, yet guided by art, is the quality in both which first startles our wonder.

"The great passages in Carlyle's works form a new species, of which they are the only examples.

"Carlyle has, it is computed, the largest vocabulary in English prose. Your first impression, on turning to other writings after his, is that they are pale, and dim, and cold." *William Roscoe Thayer in Forum.*



The tousled head resting on the right hand, the worn, thoughtful face, and melancholy, reflective eyes.

A Taste of Carlyle's "French Revolution"

Spurgeon is said to have made a practice of reading this book *once a year.*

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"Time is done; and all the scaffolding of time falls wrecked with hideous clangour round thy soul. The pale kingdom yawns open, there thou must enter *naked*, and await, all unhinged, what is appointed thee. Unhappy man! There, as thou turnest in dull agony, on thy bed of agony, on thy bed of weariness. What a thought is thine! Purgatory and hell-fire, *now* all too possible in the prospect—in the retrospect—*alas!* What thing didst thou do, that were not better undone? What moral didst thou generously help? What hadst thou mercy on? Frightful seem these moments to thee! We will pry no more into the horrors of a sinner's deathbed."

Carlyle had, as his friend *Goethe* said, "unborrowed principles" by which he tested the world. Says *A. S. Arnold*, "The more one studies his life and works, the more one is compelled to revere his profound depths and wisdom, his intense sympathy for humanity, his grim, tremendous earnestness;" to which the *Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis* adds: "To the *great Scotchman* God gave the prophet's vision and the seer's sympathy and sceptre."

Our own *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, after a visit to Carlyle, wrote—"The comfort of meeting a man is that he speaks sincerely, that he feels himself so rich that he is above the meanness of pretending to knowledge which he has not . . . This man is a hammer that crushes mediocrity and pretension . . . He is the most catholic of all philosophers."

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Said *John Ruskin*—"The book oftenest in my hands of late years is certainly Carlyle's Frederick."

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1005

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TARIFF BURDENS LAID UPON THE PRESIDENT

"IT is up to Mr. Taft to make good," declares the Boston *Journal* (Ind.); "Fore, Mr. President!" cries the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), in sporting language; "will he veto it?" asks the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.); and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) incites its readers to "write to the President, urging him to veto any tariff bill that does not fulfil the pledges made during the campaign." In short, hardly was the Tariff Bill with its extensive Senatorial amendments in the hands of the joint conference committee of both Houses of Congress, than the press of the country almost unanimously clamored for Executive action. This apparently premature demand is in many instances due to a distrust of the committees charged with the business of adjusting the divergent tariff views of House and Senate. Says the Boston *Journal* (Ind.):

"It is as plain as day, to anybody who will give a little close study to the *personnel* of the conference committees of the two Houses of Congress, that the cause of downward revision has little to hope from them unless some powerful outside force shall be exerted.

"The real business of conference will be done by the six Republican Senators and the five Republican House members who will sit in the conference. These men are:

Senators—		Representatives—	
ALDRICH	BURROWS	PAYNE	DALZELL
PENROSE	HALE	MCCALL	BOUTELL
CULLOM		CALDERHEAD	FORDNEY

"The Senate Committee may be dismissed with the observation that it might just as well be composed of Senator Aldrich.

"The House Committee is different. It is not only not composed of its chairman, but it is likely to prove out of sympathy with him at important points.

"Out of such a conference, unless extraordinary pressure is brought to bear, will come an Aldrich-Dalzell, not a Payne-Aldrich bill. The only man who can exert such pressure as will prevent such an outcome is President Taft.

"The President faces the greatest crisis of his career as Chief Magistrate. It must be by this time apparent to him that if he allows a bill to come from conference which disappoints the country, he will have forfeited a large share of the stock of popular confidence with which he was invested when he became President.

"THE COUNTRY DOES NOT EXPECT THE PRESIDENT MERELY TO VETO A BAD BILL. IT EXPECTS HIM TO GET A GOOD BILL, AND THEN TO SIGN IT."

On the other hand an unusually comfortable view of the situation which must be cheering alike to the President, the Committee, and the nation at large, is thus exprest by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.):

"Those who are bombarding President Taft with letters and telegrams urging him to insist upon practical reconstruction of the Tariff Bill or to veto the bill, if there is not such reconstruction, are visibly wasting their efforts. Mr. Taft, even if he were dissatisfied with the form in which the bill is likely to be finally adopted, is certainly not disposed to assume the attitude of an obstructionist and to declare war against a Congress which, it is plain to be seen, is doing the best it can to meet the demands of widely diversified constituencies with widely diversified interests. He has no notion of attempting to dragoon and browbeat the legislative body. In so far as it lies in his power, he is now assisting in the perfecting of the measure by sharing in the deliberations of the Conference Committee and giving the members the benefit of his counsel. It may, therefore, be set down as a certainty, first: that there will be no undue Executive pressure and secondly, that when the bill is passed finally and submitted to the President, he will approve it without question, as a product of the best judgment of the people's representatives. Mr. Taft knows his duty and he will perform it, tho the heathen rage."

But the news reports, qualified by such modest phrases as "it is said" or "it is understood," ascribe to the President most varied and effective activities. From different Washington correspondents we learn that he is taking an active part in fixing tariff rates; that he is trying to adjust differences in the conference; that he is using his influence to secure the lowest possible schedules; that he has saved the provision for a tariff commission; that he is preparing to issue a tariff message, either as a communication to Congress or in the shape of an "inspired statement."

Whatever the President is doing, or may or may not do, he is not suffering for lack of editorial advisers, monitors, and interpreters.

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thus urges the President to action, incidentally providing him with a condensed program:

"The time has come when he must make his influence felt in behalf of the people. Congress has had its inning. It is now the President's inning, and he has the masses of the people behind him. What the country demands principally is free lumber, free hides, free iron ore, cheaper sugar, and cheaper clothing. The people have confidence in Mr. Taft."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel* (Dem.), hopeless of any good results from the conference, urges the President to veto the bill forthwith, saying:

"In our opinion President Taft would be well advised to throw the whole bill into the waste-basket. Tariff revision by the friends, that is, the beneficiaries, of the tariff has proved the failure that was to be expected. The Dingley rates might as well remain in

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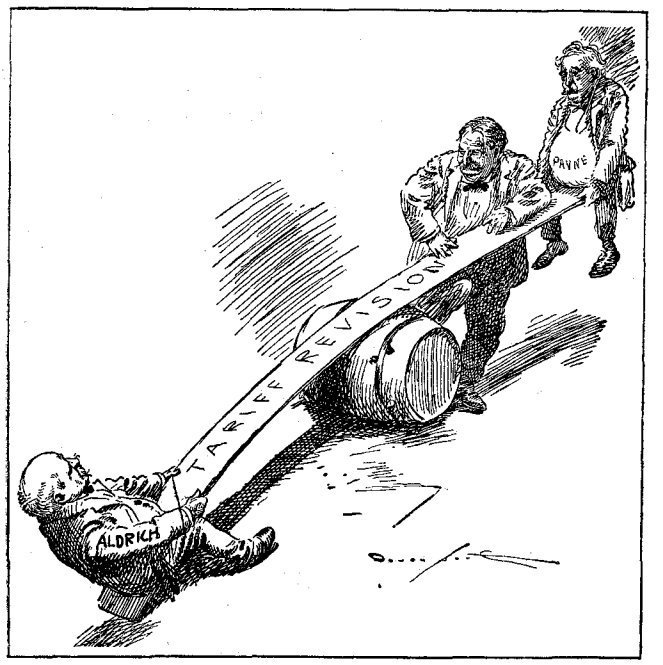
force until the country makes up its mind it wants a real revision, that is, a real reduction of the duties, and elects a Congress charged to make the reduction. If the revenues continue insufficient, Congress could undertake to find new sources of income at the regular session. If President Taft sanctions the farce that has



RESTORING THE BALANCE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

been going on at Washington during the last three or four months he will set his name to the repudiation of his own pledges to the people."

But the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) thus argues against the practical advisability of a veto:

"It is quite certain that Mr. Taft will not be pleased with the bill which will be ready within the next few days for the Executive signature—he is too conscientious.

"The corporate interests have been given too much consideration.

"But that he will either veto the measure or allow it to become a law by default is not likely from the present viewpoint.

"In common with eighty millions of people whose business interests are involved he no doubt feels that whatever may be the deficiencies of the bill, it is to be preferred to further agitation and unrest.

"*The Georgian* is no prophet of evil. On every hand the signs are most encouraging; and as soon as the Tariff Bill is perfected the arteries of business will begin to pulsate with new life.

"We have less to fear from protection than from delay in adjusting the tariff schedules."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) can see no reason why Mr. Taft should assume the responsibility of vetoing a tariff bill. Says this paper:

"Why say that he will forfeit the confidence of right-thinking people if he fails to veto it? Do they propose to abolish all the constitutional offices except the Presidency? Would they vacate the two Houses of Congress, or make their membership appointees of the President, without confirmation by anybody? That is what much of the criticism now in readiness to pour forth on Mr. Taft for his failure to give the country a suitable tariff bill amounts to! And so soon after Roosevelt was held up to opprobrium for overriding Congress."

In reference to the last sentence quoted it may be noted that several prominent papers that were markedly prone to denounce President Roosevelt for "Executive usurpation" are especially loud in their appeals to his successor to busy himself in the work of legislation.

As if in partial answer to all these questions and surmises comes a statement from the White House, evoked by a visit of a delegation of Representatives, which, as it in a measure defines the Presidential attitude, may be quoted:

"Mr. Young, of Michigan, opposed free ore, Mr. Mondell [of Wyoming] opposed free coal or reciprocity with Canada and free hides, each on the ground that the policy would injure the interests in his State, and a discussion was participated in by other Representatives, who urged that the doctrine of free raw materials was not a Republican doctrine. The President replied that he was not committed to the principle of free raw material, but that he was committed to the principle of a downward revision of the tariff, which he had promised, and that he was obliged to look at the matter, not from the standpoint of any particular district, but from the standpoint of the whole country and also from the standpoint of responsibility for the entire Republican party."

Often coupled with appeals for Presidential action are denunciations of the Senate Bill and those instrumental in its passage. There is hardly a paper so hardy as to say a good word for Senator Aldrich, while Senator Bailey, on the Democratic side, has come in for his share of condemnation for his abandonment of the principle of free raw materials.

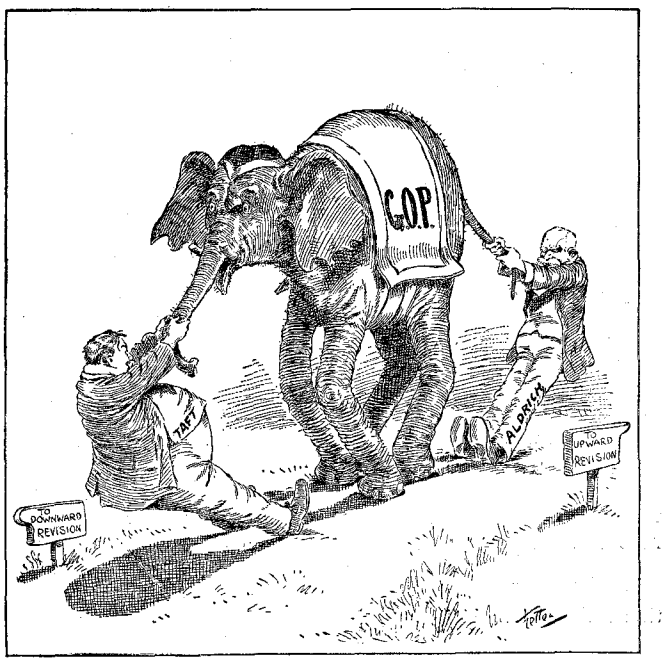
On the other hand, great praise is given to the ten Republican Senators who dared to vote against the measure. In a striking editorial entitled "Ten Righteous Men" the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), comparing these ten to the ten who were not found in Sodom, says:

"Faithful party men as they are, they could not see that shameless servility to the protected interests, in cynical defiance of public opinion, was required of them.

"They will be charged, of course, with fear of this opinion rather than with courage to stand against a vicious measure. They come from a part of the country where the demand for downward revision is particularly strong. It is worth while to study the list from this point of view:

Beveridge of Indiana.	Crawford of South Dakota.
Bristow of Kansas.	Cummins of Iowa.
Brown of Nebraska.	Dolliver of Iowa.
Burkett of Nebraska.	La Follette of Wisconsin.
Clapp of Minnesota.	Nelson of Minnesota.

"Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska,



THE TUG OF WAR.
—Ketten in the New York *World.*

South Dakota—this is the territory where the Republicans won their victory in 1908. But they would not have won it had they declared for such a Tariff Bill as the Senate now sends to conference."

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INCOME-TAX PROSPECTS

SINCE the House of Representatives by a remarkable vote of 317 to 14, indorsed the Senate resolution to submit to the legislatures of the States for their necessary ratification a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to levy a tax upon incomes, so active has been the discussion of the nature, justice, and probable effects of an income tax, that the people of the United States should be quite well informed upon the subject of this form of taxation when the time for ratification or rejection arrives. However, indifference is one of the fears of the champions of the measure. Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.):

"It is hardly conceivable that the interests opposed will be able to persuade a sufficient number of State legislatures to vote it down directly. If the amendment falls its defeat will probably be compassed through the easier method of neglect. Failure to ratify will count quite as heavily against it as downright refusal to ratify, and the greatest danger lies in the possibility that the issue will be ignored in enough States to defeat it."

That the tax would be laid, not upon States in proportion to their population but upon individuals, is a sore point with opponents of the amendment who question the wisdom of modern legislators as compared with that of the makers of the Constitution. Thus, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says:

"Representative Payne, of this State, said that it is a tax on the incomes of honest men, and an exemption, to some extent, to the rascals; and he hoped that the power to lay such a tax would never be invoked, if conferred, except in an emergency. And Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, who, however, voted 'no,' characterized it as 'the political Jack Cade of the future, for the testing of political blackmail.'

"In point of fact, the framers of the Constitution gave no favor to the idea of an income tax of any sort; but recognizing the possibility of situations that would constitute emergencies and call for extraordinary methods of raising revenue, they agreed that Congress should have power to lay and collect an income tax, if deemed necessary, at any time.

"But, this was granted only on condition that it should fall equally upon the several States in proportion to population, and upon the people thereof in proportion to their number. And this they provided for by Article 1, Section 2, Subdivision 3, and again by Article 1, Section 9, Subdivision 3. Are the Constitution-makers of to-day wiser than those of 1789, the Fathers of the Republic?"

It is clear, however, that not all the champions of the amendment are in the West nor all its opponents in the East. So conservative a publication as *Harper's Weekly* (Ind. Dem.) expresses itself as heartily in favor of the amendment. This periodical, taking up the argument advanced by the New York *Times* (Ind.), that "no amendment is needed because now direct taxation can be apportioned among the States 'in proportion to their numbers,'" says, to prove that this method of taxation would be grossly unjust:

"If our nation is indeed a common country, a citizen of Nebraska or Mississippi should not be called upon to contribute one penny more to the Federal Treasury than a citizen of New York or New Jersey receiving the same income. Yet that is precisely what would happen under the present law. Suppose, for instance,

LOOK OUT FOR THE DOG!
—Wisa in the Newark *Evening News*.

THE "INCOME TAX" THE CONSUMER OBJECTS TO.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

WILL THE LIFE-SAVING STATION HEAR HIS CRIES?
—Wisa in the Newark *Evening News*.

FROM THE CONSUMER'S VIEWPOINT.

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Congress should impose a tax of about $100,000,000 equal to the total of $1.25 per head. New York would have to pay approximately $10,000,000; Mississippi about $2,000,000. But the number of persons in Mississippi, including nearly 1,000,000 negroes, whose incomes are so negligible as to be unavailable for taxing purposes, is probably ten times as large as that of the same class in New

PIGS IN CLOVER.
—Tower in the South Bend *Tribune*.

York. In order to fill Mississippi's quota, therefore, an earner of $10,000 a year in that State would have to pay five or six times as much tax as an earner of $10,000 in New York. The utter inequity of such an imposition is manifest. Moreover, because a vastly greater number of persons possessing good incomes happen to live in New York than happen to live in Mississippi is no reason why they should not pay in proportion to their earnings. Obviously it should make no difference where one resides; he should be taxed according to his means, without regard to the amount produced by any section, State, county, or city. So far, the Eastern attitude is sectional and selfish."

Further, the same publication says:

"But there is another phase. *The Times* says—and truly, we suspect—that Western advocates artfully propose to foist practically the whole burden upon Eastern States by exempting altogether incomes of less than, say, $5,000 or $10,000. This they might be able to do by utilizing their greater voting strength in Congress. Whether they really would or not, or whether a President, not wholly given over to pleasing the mob, would approve such an act, is conjectural. But there is no question of the inequity of the scheme. If carried out, Mississippi would contribute practically nothing, many other Western and Southern States very little—and nearly the whole burden would be put upon the East. Here again appear the hateful figures of Sectionalism and Selfishness.

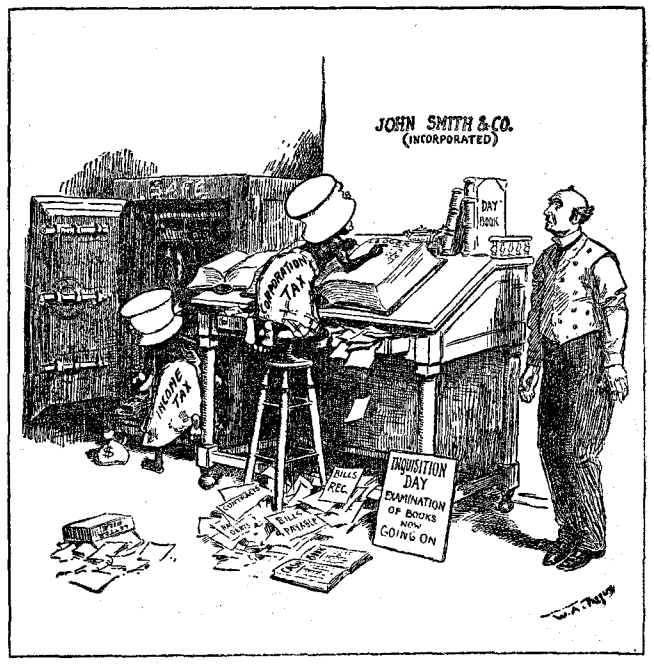
"The only just and true income tax is one that reaches all incomes the tax revenue from which would not be practically equaled by the cost of collection. Opinions differ as to the amount. We should fix it at $1,000 per annum. Then the distribution of the burden would be adequate, and the amount exacted from each would be hardly more than enough to keep the payer keenly interested in the doings and especially the spendings of his representatives in Congress and elsewhere. But such a provision could not, of course, be injected into the Senate resolution. So the whole matter resolves itself into a question whether, to accomplish genuine revenue reform and incidentally pave the way for rooting out the iniquities of the tariff, we can safely put faith in the sense of fairness and right of those men who hereafter will be elected by our fellow countrymen to Congress and the Presidency. For ourselves, we vote ay heartily, and shall support the amendment with might and main."

An interesting idea is brought up by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) which thus points out that in submitting the amendment to the people Congress will reawaken the spirit of popular sovereignty:

"There are Republicans who believe that when Congress and the President referred the income-tax amendment to the States a troublesome question was cleverly disposed of. It is probable that they will speedily discover their error. They have set in motion something that is even more important than the enginery of the Constitution. They have appealed to the true American sovereignty. Action is certain, and it will have far-reaching results.

"By amending the Constitution the people may confer power or withhold power, legalizing for to-morrow that which is forbidden to-day, or forbidding for to-morrow that which to-day is everywhere permissible. The people choose Presidents, who appoint

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

TAXING HIM WITH IT.

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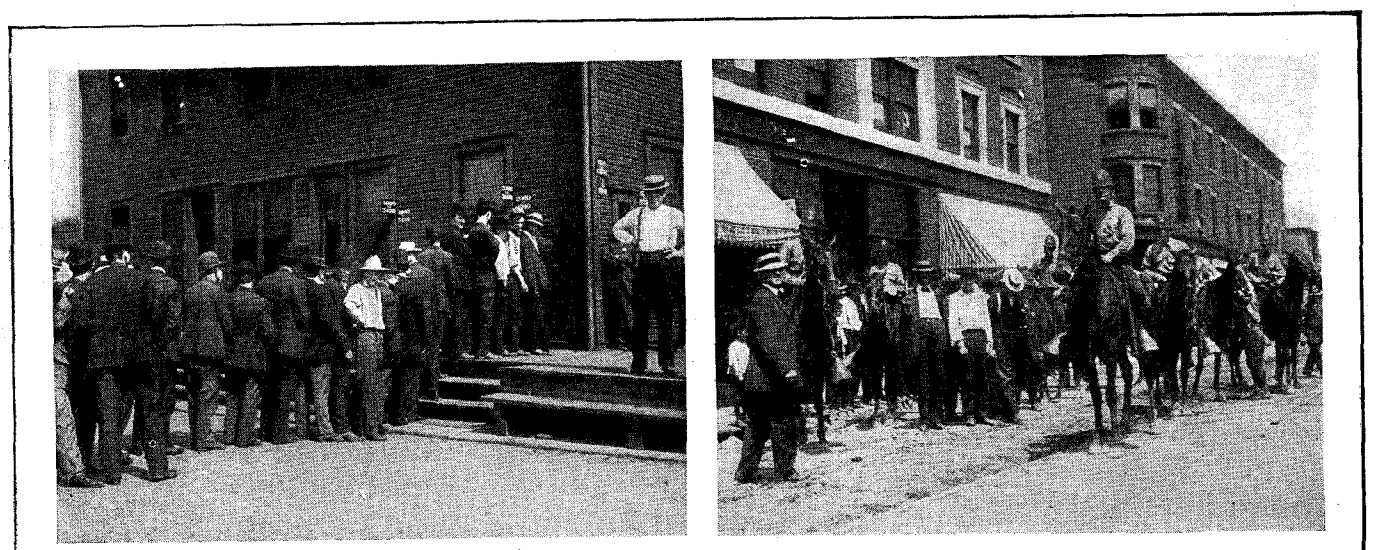

STRIKERS DRAWING THEIR LAST PAY AND BEING DISMISSED. RIOTERS ARRESTED BY THE CONSTABULARY.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

judges, and Congresses, which make laws, but when the Constitution is amended the people make law for Presidents, Congresses, and courts as well as for themselves. If for any reason this august sovereignty has been addrest frivolously or as a mere makeshift, those who have thus committed themselves should take a long look ahead."

The Democratic papers that supported Mr. Bryan's candidacy exult in the fact that their political opponents have adopted one of their own leading issues. Says the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Times* (Dem.):

"If the necessity of submitting to the States an income-tax amendment to the Constitution is thus imperative (and the Republicans by their votes in Congress admit it to be so), why didn't the Republicans find that out in 1908? It is a startling case of the Republicans being compelled by the logic of circumstances to adopt a doctrine stolen outright from the Democratic national platform."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) reminds us that the legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, four States in which the prospects of the amendment are supposed to be comparatively gloomy, will convene in January, and that their action will throw much light on the situation.

MR. BRYAN'S AMENDMENT—Mr. Bryan's proffer of advice and assistance to the President has been received with comparatively little serious consideration of the merit of his suggestions and with considerable ridicule of his lack of backwardness in coming forward. Yet the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) quotes with the approving phrase, "This is a timely and proper suggestion," the following extract from Mr. Bryan's open letter:

"Two constitutional amendments, one authorizing an income tax and the other providing for the popular election of Senators, would make your Administration memorable. I pledge you whatever assistance I can render in securing the ratification of these amendments."

Most of the papers opposed to Mr. Bryan personally or to his policies, treat the letter with sarcasm or call the writer "a meddler." The more serious view is thus exprest by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"Possibly Mr. Taft will gratify his ex-antagonist and urge Congress to adopt a resolution to refer this Senatorial election question to the States, but probably he will not. The income-tax amendment to the Constitution and the corporation tax as a statute are the only proposed new departures which have much of a chance to get a hearing at present."

LABOR TROUBLES AT PITTSBURG

"WORSE than Homestead" is the possibly exaggerated view of the rioting resulting from the strike of the 4,500 employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company in McKee's Rocks, Pa., near Pittsburg, which has been marked by armed conflicts between the strikers and the State constabulary, and which has necessitated the proclamation of martial law in the town. The New York *Call* (Soc.), reviewing the situation, says:

"Meanwhile, what a change in the respective positions of the combatants! In place of the old Carnegie Company there is now the huge Steel Trust, with ramifications in every part of the United States, whose word is law to every so-called 'independent.' In place of the old Amalgamated, embracing all the skilled workers and in control of every shop, an organization very much weakened, dispirited by successive defeats, and deprived of the greater part of its territory. And in place of the well-paid and well-organized American, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish workmen, who were driven out by the resistless force of their masters, a miserably paid and disorganized crowd of speechless and helpless Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Hungarians.

"The profits of the masters are piling up. . . . The prices of steel products are going up by leaps and bounds.

"But there is no let-up in the war on labor. The 'independents' as well as the Trust have resolved upon destroying the last vestiges of the Amalgamated Association, formerly so powerful. The Pressed Steel Car Company invents new ways of reducing the wages of its employees and of pitting group against group, the skilled against unskilled, in the so-called pooling system. The brave old fighters of English speech have been driven out and their places filled with immigrants of many tongues, lured hither by the bountiful promises of the steel magnate's immigration agents. These, too, now rise in spontaneous, unorganized, desperate resistance. In the Pittsburg district, that hideous creature of the modern Moloch, outraged human nature has reached the limits of endurance and breaks out in blind, helpless revolt against deeper degradation. And for answer our humane, civilized, Christian, twentieth-century society has police and militia, and the lash of hunger, that substitute for the Roman cross."

According to the New York *Tribune*, 250 men were injured during the first days of the strike. This paper, without expressing an opinion as to the questions at issue between employers and employees, thus speaks of the strained labor conditions in the vicinity of Pittsburg:

"The controversy between capital and labor in the Pittsburg district to-day is unique, treading, as it does, on the heels of an apparent wave of prosperity. Resumptions have been ordered in all trades and men who have been without work for many months are being employed. On the other hand is the present unrest of

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the workmen. Solutions of the causes leading up to the strikes are varied.

"In several instances the men claim that their employers, taking advantage of their recent prolonged idleness, are offering them low wages for their work. The officials assert conditions do not warrant higher remuneration at this time.

"Other grievances are the alleged violation of the eight-hour work-day, non-recognition of organized labor, a controversy over the use of so-called 'safety' powder for coal-mine blasting, and the lack of proper conditions generally."

NULLIFYING THE CONVICTION OF THE REELFOOT LAKE NIGHTRIDERS

"IS the jury system a fortress for the lawless?" asks a Tennessee paper in commenting on the recent decision of the State Supreme Court, granting a new trial to the nightriders convicted of the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin at Reelfoot Lake. This crime, committed last October, coming as the culmination of a veritable epidemic of nightrider outrages, was followed by a spectacular trial, in which jury and State's Attorney were in constant danger, and which ended last January in the sentencing of six of the defendants to the gallows and the other two to twenty years' imprisonment. The reversal of the decision of the trial court has caused wide-spread disappointment and has evoked some hostile criticism, largely because it is based on those technical points of legal procedure, which seem so trivial to the lay mind. The opinion, reached by a majority of the court, and written by Special Justice Henry A. Craft, assigned two principal reasons for the reversal. The first error charged was that the grand jury which found the indictments was chosen from a panel named by Judge J. E. Jones, the trial judge, and not, as the law provided, by at least three members of the county court. Furthermore, in the selection of the trial jury, the judge upheld the State's contention that the eight defendants being tried under a joint indictment, were entitled to but twenty-four challenges, which would apply if only one man were on trial. The Supreme Court, in ordering a new trial, says that each of the eight should have his full allotment of twenty-four peremptory challenges.

Attorney-General Caldwell, who was so largely responsible for the outcome of the former trial, bitterly censures the Supreme Court, and calls the decision a grave judicial blunder. The press, however, in general reserve criticism of the court and enlarge upon the deplorable effects of the nullifying of a verdict, which, with the conviction of the slayers of Senator Carmack, has gone far to reestablish the good name of Tennessee, and mark the beginning of the end of mob-law in the South.

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which was quoted above, in a long and vigorous editorial calls the decision "a staggering blow to the cause of justice," "a splendid thing for the wretches who killed Rankin like a dog; but in its technical, hair-splitting exaggeration of the importance of trivial things, foreign to the body of the crime, it is a sickening shock to justice." It supports this statement by showing that the Supreme Court "paid no attention to the facts of the killing," and that it failed to realize that a literal adherence to the prescribed forms in the selection of jurymen, as set forth by Justice Craft, would, under conditions like those existing in Obion County, make it absolutely impossible to get a jury at all, and finally asserting that the court, in the name of law, has defeated justice.

The Knoxville *Sentinel* says that the decision must be accepted, but that it is to be regretted because—

"The verdict met with general approval and was a salutary warning to assassins and conspirators. That a new jury can be found that will pass the criticism of the Supreme Court seems to be more than doubtful, but there is nothing for Judge Jones and the Attorney-General to do but to resume the trial doggedly and exhaust all lawful resources to give the Reelfoot Lake murderers their just deserts."

We find the Minneapolis *Journal* and the Detroit *Free Press* substantially agreeing with the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which deplores the ease with which criminals take advantage of technicalities of the law to escape the just punishment of their crimes, and expresses grave doubts as to the ultimate conviction of the murderers. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, without deprecating or disparaging the judicial action, calls it "discouraging," for "now it is all to do over again under conditions less favorable than before and it must be considered doubtful whether another verdict of guilty can be obtained. That is why the decision which the Supreme Court has rendered is disappointing."

This same despair is voiced by the Buffalo *Times*, calling the decision "a deplorable thing for Tennessee," where "the nightrider outrages had become a national disgrace," and going on to say:

"The conviction of the nightriders and of the slayers of ex-Senator Carmack were two events which did much to restore Tennessee jurisprudence to its credit among the States. Yet, it was felt by many that the judgments, taken as a whole, were inadequate to the offenses committed, and that while the Tennessee courts had made a step in advance, they had not gone as far as they should. But even the qualified commendation they did receive is mostly swept away. If the courts can not or will not do it, what is to protect Tennessee from the reign of violence?"

The Banner, *Tennesseean*, and *American* of Nashville, on the other hand, tho deploring the probable effects of the decision, find the irregularity of the first trial sufficient to justify the Supreme Court, noting the haste with which the trial was carried on, and urging some change in the State laws regulating practise and procedure in criminal trials. Practically the same position is taken by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the Charleston *News and Courier*, while the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says "the constitution of a jury is not a technicality," and considers Attorney-General Caldwell's criticism of the action of the Supreme Court, "highly improper, as well as unjustified, since this action "was predicated upon the fact that the laws of Tennessee had not been observed in empaneling either the grand jury or the trial jury."

DOES ARBITRATION WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA?

THE recent outbreak in La Paz caused by dissatisfaction with the decision of President Alcosta of Argentina as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia is the occasion of much comment on the efficiency of international arbitration as well as of conjecture as to the probability of a general South American war. This apparent interruption in the "increasing peacefulness of the Southern Continent" seems particularly discouraging to the Washington *Post*, because "from Latin America we have heard more talk about arbitration and peaceful settlement of vexatious diplomatic quarrels than from any other source, except, perhaps, Mr. Carnegie."

The facts of the case, as gleaned from recent editorials and dispatches, show a series of complex negotiations.

The boundary region involved in the dispute is part of a vast stretch of country which has been a bone of contention from the days of Spanish and Portuguese strife in South America down through the gradual adjustment of conflicting claims, resulting in the present territorial limits of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. In 1902 the three countries last named found themselves quarreling over the sovereignty of a great triangular strip of wilderness known as the Acre territory, converging on all their boundaries and increasingly valuable because of its richness in rubber-trees. The first step toward settlement was made by the

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purchase by Brazil of the territory disputed with Bolivia. Soon after Peru and Bolivia agreed to submit their boundary dispute to the President of Argentina as arbitrator. On July 9 the award was made dividing the territory involved almost equally between the two claimants. Then the Bolivians, who had expected a decision wholly in their favor, rose in angry protest, making a riotous demonstration in La Paz and threatening the Argentinian Minister, until "the Government has had to call out the army to check the uprising, and," according to the New York *Tribune*, "there is danger of a domestic revolution if not of foreign war. According to latest advices, however, the prompt apology made by the Bolivian and accepted by the Argentinian Government, has averted the threatening danger of war between those countries. And, while the President of Bolivia definitely states that the award will not be accepted, he has let the final action to be taken by the National Congress at its next regular session, thus postponing, at least, any open hostility toward Peru.

The attitude of Bolivia, according to the New York *Sun*, "is wrong, absolutely wrong." Thus:

"They have agreed to arbitrate a dispute, have chosen an arbitrator, and have bound themselves to abide by his decision. They may be bitterly disappointed, but national wisdom as well as national honor demands that they take their medicine, even tho it is bitter, and take it gracefully."

The Washington *Post* calls them "poor losers," while the New York *Times* will not admit Bolivia's pleas "that it can not abide the loss of national territory," and "that national honor prevents acceptance of the award," for "Bolivia pledged her faith when she submitted her case, and her honor is rooted in dishonor if she breaks her pledge."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* deems hostilities improbable, tho the Buffalo *Times* and the Chicago *Tribune* speak of the "war-clouds" as still "threatening," and call attention to the fact that a war once started would probably involve Brazil and Chile as well as the three countries now at odds.

PORTO RICO NOT ANTI-AMERICAN

THOSE who feared that the recent political crisis in Porto Rico might lead to a kind of tropical repetition of the Bunker Hill incident, are somewhat reassured by Dr. Lyman Abbott who recently made a trip to the island to study the political conditions at first hand. As noted in these pages on May 22, the Porto Rican House of Delegates, in attempting a species of coercion in connection with the passage of appropriation bills, forced the Porto Rican situation very prominently upon the attention of the Washington Government and the American people generally. President Taft sent a special message to Congress advising that the powers of the Porto Rican Assembly be curtailed, and Congress has since passed favorably upon his suggestion. Newspaper dispatches and private advices before and after this unpleasantness intimated a grave spirit of unrest and revolt among the native Porto Ricans and a strong anti-American feeling.

Dr. Abbott devoted most of his time learning the Porto Ricans' point of view, and trying to verify these anti-American rumors. Writing in *The Outlook* after his return he reports that there is practically no feeling against the Americans in the island. He says:

"I could not discover any signs of it. Those with whom I conversed either denied its existence or attributed it to others who in turn denied it. A merchant in one of the coast towns intimated that I should find it in the coffee districts, but I met no more cordial supporter of the American Government than in one coffee-planter in the part of what had formerly been the most prosperous coffee district of the island. There are two political parties, Republicanos and Unistas. The Republicanos assured me that I should find the anti-American sentiment strong among the Unistas; but the only ground for this statement I could find was that the Unistas do not desire, as the Republicanos do, American statehood. And in that I agree with the Unistas. In automobiling in our own country I have not infrequently met scowling faces, or heard the ironical hootings of the children as I passed a group of them at the school-house door. The greetings of the Porto Rican children were always a welcoming shout or a cordial 'Adio,' as we sped by, and I do not recall a scowling face from a single bullock-driver or horseback-rider, tho we put them sometimes to no little inconvenience. One Sunday afternoon we reached, by a newly opened road, an interior town to which the Roman-Catholic bishop had just come for some special service. The whole countryside had turned out to greet him. That an occasional American has offended the punctilious Castilian pride by his tactlessness, and in one well-authenticated case by his intolerable boorishness, and that in elections a few demagogs have attempted to make political capital by anti-American harangues—much as in our last Presidential election some men of similar type attempted to make capital by class and political appeals that met with no response—furnish little ground for general charges of wholesale dissatisfaction."

PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT CONVICTIONS AFFIRMED—Welcoming the decision of the Superior Court affirming the conviction of the four principals found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in connection with the furnishing of the Capitol, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The decision of the Superior Court sustaining the convictions in the Capitol graft cases from the public point of view is a highly satisfactory stage in this most important litigation. It is most difficult to prove conspiracy. The case seemed to bristle with technicalities that might wreck it were the Court disposed to magnify legal objections and ignore substantial justice. Mistrials of influential criminals have been common enough elsewhere to create a fear that the Capitol graft defendants might escape also. The Superior Court's decision affirming Judge Kunkel's rulings and approving the verdict in the Court below gives good ground for confidence that at least a part of the punishment prescribed by law will be meted out to some of the offenders in this great conspiracy."

But the Pittsburg *Post* finds less cause for satisfaction in the decision, commenting that:

"More than three years have passed since the commission of a most serious offense against the Commonwealth charged against several men, in which case the Superior Court has just rendered an opinion upholding the contentions of the State that these men are guilty. Two of the accused men have died since proceedings were brought against them. Whether or not an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court has not been announced. If it is, the litigation may drag along until after the other alleged offenders have shuffled off this mortal coil. Never, perhaps, has the tortuous course of justice been more aptly illustrated than in this case of the so-called 'Capitol grafters.' It would seem to prove a strong argument for the abolition of one or more of the intermediate courts, a suggestion made not long since by a well-known member of the bar."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE tariff that goes to the trusts too often is broken—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEW YORK is once more an island entirely surrounded by Tammany.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AFTER all, what more appropriate for the joy rider than Sing Sing?—*New York Evening Post.*

AT any rate, in passing the census bill Congress has at last done something that counts.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

"ARE our lakes shrinking?" asks a Sunday paper. The part that was saved up for our refrigerators is.—*Cleveland Leader.*

OF one statute all trusts speak with respect, even with reverence. That is the statute of limitations.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN Dr. Eliot's list of books necessary for the essentials of a liberal education we fail to note the Football Guide for 1909.—*Puck.*

THE American Eagle is triumphant in the East. This time it is not the eagle militant, but the eagle golden.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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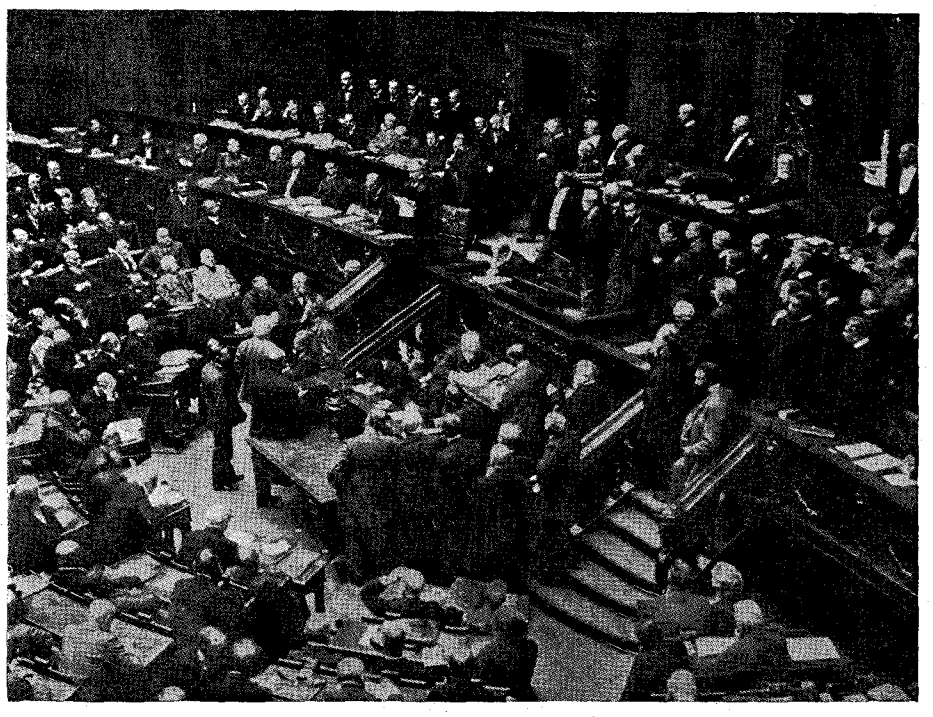
WHY PRINCE VON BUELOW RESIGNED

IN England, the "mother of parliaments," a Prime Minister generally resigns as soon as he fails to command the majority of votes in support of a ministerial measure, or is defeated by a vote of want of confidence. In other words, it is the parliament that dismisses the ministry. In Germany the Chancellor is appointed by the Kaiser and hitherto has never been dismissed except by the ruling sovereign. The retirement of von Buelow which is being so much discust at present is the result of his failure to control the Reichstag and induce that body to carry his measures of financial reform. The Kaiser at first declined to accept the Chancellor's resignation, but in the end the Reichstag proved too strong for both the sovereign and his trusted minister, and we read in the London *Times* that "the Chancellor made up his mind to resign in consequence of a parliamentary defeat." The great London daily thus enlarges on this point:



PRINCE VON BUELOW,

Stating to the Reichstag the condition of things which led to his retirement. He stands with a manuscript in his hand.

"This is the first time in the history of Germany when such a result has been openly attributed to such a cause. The parliamentary majority have made it impossible for a minister who still commands the undiminished confidence of the Emperor to remain in office—unless, of course, he submits to their terms. That certainly is a 'political development' in a State in which constitutionally and legally ministers are responsible to the sovereign alone, and not to the legislature. It may or may not become a precedent. It is, at all events, a remarkable and unexpected event."

Some sections of the German press think that the vindictiveness of the Kaiser has caused the downfall of the Chancellor. More plausibly it is charged that the ex-Chancellor is not gifted with sufficient seriousness for his great position and has treated the Reichstag in too cavalier a manner. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the great Liberal organ, recalls the flippant words of this minister in which he spoke of "laying his flute on the table and declining to play in the concert." He has done this with a vengeance now, declares the organ, but it is the orchestra that refuses to play with him. Of the fickle versatility and variability which he attributes to von Buelow Maximilian Harden, wielder of one of the most powerful journalistic pens in Germany, says in his *Zukunft* (Berlin):

"The Prince von Buelow has acted with the best intentions. He has tried to espouse the most opposite interests, but has forgotten that the man who tries to please every one ends by pleasing no one. To-day he is the faithful and obedient vassal of his sovereign, whom he extols with ecstatic enthusiasm. To-morrow he will come forth as the independent, even cruel critic of the same monarch. To-day he is a conservative, proud of his profession of faith in the interests of landowners. To-morrow he turns out to be the most liberal of the liberals, leader of the moderns, and professor of trade and high finance. Yesterday he was the darling of the Catholic Center, and to-morrow he will be the deadly enemy of this powerful and prudent party. This kind of thing does not do in the long run. A door should be either open or shut, and a statesman should possess a definite character and principles with which the country would know how to reckon."

Mr. Harden thinks that Prince von Buelow is paying the penalty of his own faults. He says that it has been suggested that such a frivolous man might think of saving himself by stirring up difficulties, abroad or at home, in which his presence at the head of affairs might be indispensable. This writer, however, dismisses such an idea, and remarks:

"It might be thought that such an expedient could be furnished

THEN. NOW.

GERMAN FINANCE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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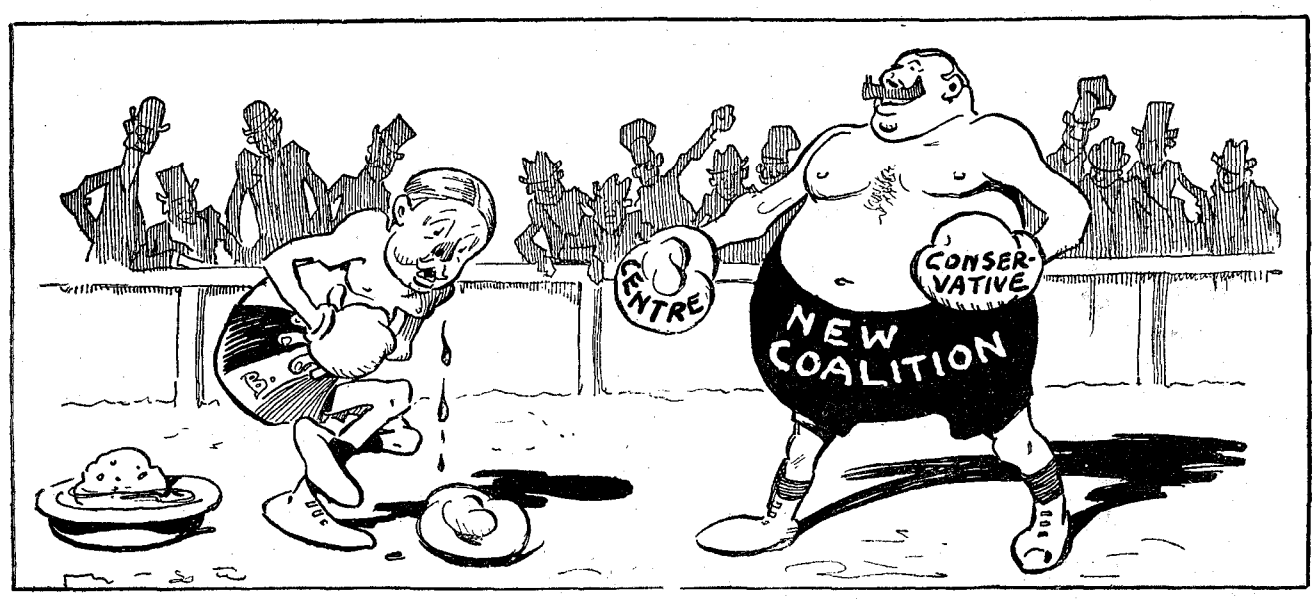


WHO KNOCKED OUT VON BUELOW?

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

by the present relations of Germany with England, by the Cretan problem, or trifling difficulties with Austria. But we have no right to suspect the Chancellor of intrigues so dangerous. No, this time he is down and out, and I have no doubt that von Buelow has now but two objects in view, first to save his face, that is, to retire with the honors of a conqueror, and to preserve his good relations with the Kaiser, toward whom he cherishes an affection quite extraordinary in a man of his cold nature.

"His disgrace will surprize no one in Germany. It has long been known that his honeymoon of power was past and had changed to an eclipse. He has neglected too long what Bismarck styled 'the imponderable qualities of the politician' and has brought down the whole Reichstag upon his head."

This writer further hints that the Emperor William, who was humiliated by the Chancellor, muzzled by him, as the cartoonists represented it last November (1908), has waited eight months for his revenge and at last has accomplished it. We do not know how far this opinion is discounted by the terms of the letter in which Kaiser William accepted the Chancellor's resignation. As printed in all the Berlin dailies the letter says among other things:

"It is hard for me to surrender your experienced assistance in conducting the business of State and to sever the ties of trustful cooperation, by which we were united for so many years. Feeling, however, that the reasons for your present resolve are of great weight, I am forced to believe that I ought to withdraw all obstacles, to the fulfilment of your urgent wishes. Let me express to you, from the bottom of my heart my sense of gratitude for your devotion and self-sacrifice."

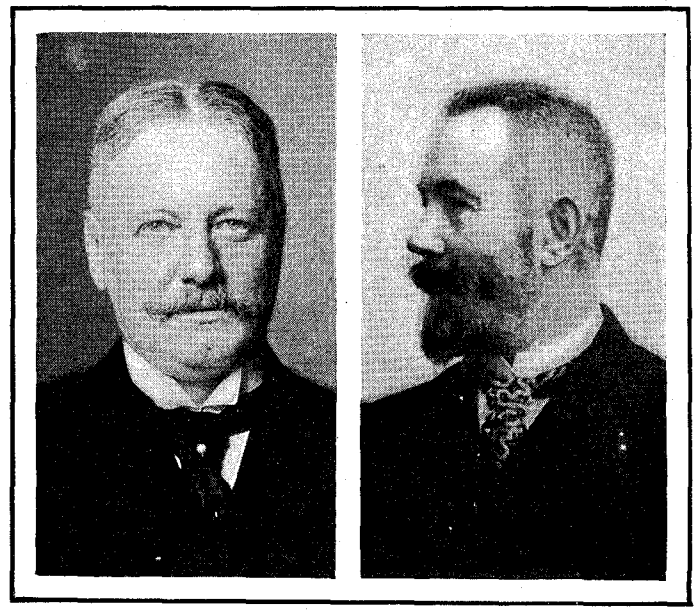
After Prince von Buelow had been mollified by receiving from his master the Order of the Black Eagle his successor was at once appointed. This is Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, a man of fifty-three who in spite of his persistency in hugging retirement has done some service to the State. Before he was thirty he was Governor of Ober-Bernim. He became intimate with the Kaiser and subsequently Provincial President of Potsdam. He was afterward Provincial Secretary and Vice-Chancellor under von Buelow.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BUELOW—"Is that a kick-me-out or merely an honorable release?"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

INDIAN TERRORISM IN LONDON

SIR WILLIAM HUTT CURZON WYLLIE, political aide-de-camp to Lord Morley, Minister of State for India, is shot to death in cold blood by an Indian engineering student, Madar Lal Dhingra, at a social gathering in London, and the press is discussing the question whether this points to a deep political conspiracy, or is merely an act of personal animosity and revenge.



PRINCE VON BUELOW, The retiring German Chancellor.

MR. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, His successor.

The murdered man had recently been giving some advice to the student who belonged to the extreme division of Indian reformers, or rather preachers of sedition and assassination. Was Madar Lal Dhingra acting as a terrorist agent of such a wide-spread organization, and was his crime of political significance? The London *Times* thinks it probably was and remarks:

"On such evidence as we possess the crime is almost certainly political. It is of the same type as the long list of murders and outrages which have disgraced India during the last two years. That is the view which the Prime Minister, himself an accomplished lawyer, has not hesitated to express."

This writer recalls the words of *The Times* India correspondent as follows:

"He told us that the day might come when it would be for the

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British Government, rather than for the Government of India, to strike at the roots of the conspiracy and to seize its real leaders. That time may not yet have come, but this murder must, at all events, convince the authorities and the police that vigilance and alertness are indispensable, even in the heart of the Empire."

SIR CURZON WYLLIE,
Assassinated in London by a Hindu political fanatic.

This opinion that widespread and desperate conspiracy is being fostered in India against the English rule is shared by the London *Standard* in which we read:

"Conceivably it might be argued that Madar Lal Dhingra cherished some sense of personal grievance against Sir William, and in that case the crime would have no more significance than dozens of other murders which are committed every month in every part of the world. But this is a suggestion which no serious person can entertain. It was brushed aside by Mr. Asquith last night in his speech at Southport. The act, whatever may be the appointed punishment, was obviously political, and done in pursuance of a political purpose. On that basis it is necessary for the people of this country and for the leaders of Indian opinion to consider the situation thus violently revealed."

"The motive of the assassin was political and not personal," chimes in *The Daily Mail* (London), and proceeds as follows:

"Of this there can not be a doubt. The youth who destroyed one of the best friends of his own country is in the hands of justice. Yet he, too, is a victim, and the blame must be divided. He is the victim of two influences that we have neglected to control. Years ago we encouraged the young men of India to come to this country—to be educated according to alien methods—in an environment that returned them strangers to their own people. When the danger of this system became obvious we took no steps to see that they met decent English people, and thus these young men from India too often fell into unscrupulous hands, who molded them to their own evil ends."

MADAR LAL DHINGRA,
Who murdered the political aide de camp of Lord Morley.

To this *The Daily News* (London) demurs in the following terms:

"If this crime should turn out to have been, in the full sense of the word, political; above all, if the assassin were to have acted as the member of some secret society, its gravity would be immensely enhanced, tho the need for measure and cold reflection would be all the greater. But, happily, there is reason to suppose that it was not in the full sense of the word a terrorist crime, still less the result of an organized plot."

Speaking of Indian sedition and "the deep damnation" of this crime, the Opposition organ, *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, declares that "the Nemesis of failure has sternly waited" on the Government's "policy of mistaken compromise, of shiftless shuffle between harsh repression and lenient toleration," the Government has "snapt its fingers at dangers which it chose to minimize."

Mr. Bannerjee, the eminent Indian editor declares, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that Indian students learn their anarchy not from India but from Europe. *The Gazette* adds the following comment:

"There is a measure of truth in that, and we have to see that the young men from the East, who come to pursue their studies in London, take something better back with them than this noxious Western excrescence. This intellectual commerce between East and West is both an opportunity and a danger. If we can use the opportunity, it may yet prove a golden means of promoting mutual understanding; if we neglect it, the student with a smattering of Western education will be a growing peril. For the moment the first necessity may be to track down and break up the anarchist group which we may suspect to be at the back of this crime, but a little later we may plead for a more serious consideration of this subject."

THE DOUMA PARTIES SATIRIZED

THE Russian is the typical *Heautontimorumenos*—self-torturer, satirist of self—that is, in a literary sense. He loves to blacken himself, his life, his country, and his social and political condition. Many of the most brilliant Russian writers are what the Germans call "seers of black"—pessimists in the most real sense of the term. They neglect to abide by the proverb, "It is an evil bird that fouls its own nest." And the Douma, the institution which was the cradle of their hopes, has quite lately been stigmatized, with all its parties, by one of the most prominent representatives of reform.

It is well known that A. Stolypine, brother of the Premier, is wont to air his views occasionally on current political and sociological topics in the *Novoye Vremya*. His utterances in that semi-official paper are always awaited with interest, because of their necessarily inspired character, and because they represent on the whole the position of the present government. Hitherto he has merely voiced his opinion on one or another current political question, and has never permitted himself to be so expansive as in a recent article, in which he makes a general survey of the situation in Russia and lets the entire Douma pass through the alembic of his criticism, characterizing each party, and drawing conclusions so damaging to the representative body that they seem almost like an extreme revolutionist's indictment of present reactionary Russia. Stolypine frames his criticism in epigrammatic phraseology, mentioning the name of each party in the Douma and supplying the definition. He says in substance:

The party of the Extreme Left, the Black Hundred, represent a street mob; they consist of selfish obscurantists and diseased lunatics. The Moderate Right, the "Corpses," are without political significance. The Nationalists are would-be bureaucrats, too late for the feast. The Octoberists are Cadets of the second class—a pack of bores and paper politicians. The Peace Renovators are antiquated back numbers. The Kolo, or Polish party, are mere negative elements tending, however, to disintegrate and destroy. In this respect they cooperate with the Mohammedan party. The Cadets are merely political Jesuits, and are nicknamed W. W. W. B., *i.e.*, "Whichever way the wind blows." The Group of Labor attempted vainly to expropriate the land in the first and second Doumas, and are now dead wood. The Esadees (Social Democrats) and the Essars (Socialist-Revolutionists) have bathed Russia in blood and are execrated.

"I believe this is all. But what does it signify? Complete ruin? What have we to hope for? Where can we find support?

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The past offers no consolation, for we know the 'gentlemen' of the old régime have brought Russia to the brink of the abyss. A glance at the present official world gives us the impression of universal rottenness, of universal decay.

"It is a terrible specter. There is no clean spot left in Russia. What a country, what a people! Demoralized, ungifted, criminal! Or, does it appear so only to our self-criticism? Has the habit of abusing everything brought us to such a pass that we can find no unbesmirched corner to hide in?

"I do not think we are so bad, but we have not yet learned to paint ourselves except in caricature—without justice and without kindliness."

The papers in commenting on this characteristic piece of Russian journalism agree that it is a peculiar trait of the Slav nature to go o extremes of self-mangling and laceration in criticizing themselves. For ample verification one need only turn to the satirical writings of Griboyedov, Gogol, and Saltykov. But is not this trait in itself the result of weakness? they ask. Deprived by despotic rule of the possibility of wholesome public activity, the Russians find the sole outlet for their energy and feelings in bitter brooding and speculation. They have had to satisfy themselves with merely depicting the sad state of affairs, since they have not been permitted to plan and take measures for improvement. Hence such criticism is futile, altho the Russian people have always lent it a willing and attentive ear, and altho it has been a most successful feature in Russian literature.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* calls attention to the fact that a great deal of unjustifiable self-exaltation has gone hand-in-hand with this self-criticism, and has caused the Russians to hold aloof from everything "foreign." It continues:

"If it were not for this uncritical self-overestimation we should not have kept boasting vainly of our ability to 'annihilate the Japanese with our caps' until they thrashed us; we should not have destroyed so much of alien culture within our borders in an effort forcibly to assimilate all nations 'into the higher culture of Russodom.' If it were not for this excessive self-esteem the *Novoye Vremya* would not be raving every day against the foreign nations in Russia, and declare them unworthy of sitting in parliament. This, too, is a sign of weakness, for strong natures and strong nations do not fear the strange. They gladly accept it, since they know they can assimilate it and make it their own. Peter the Great was a strong nature of this sort, and the Japanese are an example of a strong nation of this sort."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD—"I have just learnt Zeppelin II. was wrecked in a pear-tree."
LORD ROBERTS—"Simplest matter in the world. Order pear-trees to be planted all round the coast." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich)

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION IN ENGLAND

THE alleged physical deterioration of the English race is once more a prominent topic of discussion in the London papers. According to *The Daily Telegraph* (London) "defective children" is accepted as a term of very wide application. An estimate made from the medical examination of some 40,000 children in different parts of England shows that 13 per cent. suffer from defective vision, 1 per cent. from heart-disease, 1 per cent. from lung-disease, and 2 per cent. are afflicted with bodily deformity. Writing to the London *Times*, Mr. Francis Galton, the foremost English writer on eugenics, remarks:

"A specious inference was drawn in a speech by Lord Halsbury at the luncheon given to Lieutenant Shackleton by the Royal Societies Club. He said (I quote from your report) that, 'in view of what Mr. Shackleton had gone through, it was impossible to believe in the supposed deterioration of the British race.'

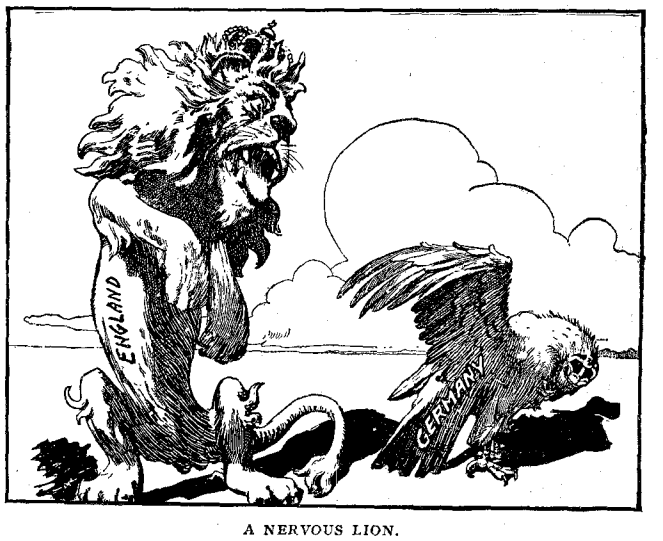
"But exceptional performances do not contradict the supposition in question. It is not that deterioration is so general that men of remarkably fine physique have ceased to exist—for they do, thank God—but that the bulk of the community is deteriorating, which it is, judging from the results of inquiries into the teeth, hearing, eyesight, and malformations of children in Board schools, and from the apparently continuous increase of insanity and feeble-mindedness. Again, the popularity of athletic sports proves little, for it is one thing to acclaim successful athletes, which any mob of weaklings can do, as at a cricket match; it is quite another thing to be an athlete oneself."

Another writer to the great English daily points out that more care is taken in England for the breeding of horses than for the raising of sound and healthy citizens. In the letter of this anonymous writer we read:

"What would become of the equine progeny of England if present parliamentary methods were applied to it, if they left the whole question of the breeding of beasts to chance? If English racing men adopted our governmental system, is it not certain that English race-horses would be beaten everywhere by horses bred by selection? Yet no one suggests any interference with the breeding of the human race. It is only royal marriages that have to be publicly approved.

"The birth-rate of the fitter is diminishing year by year, and we calmly sit by and watch the consequent degeneration of our race with idle hands. We take the human rubbish that emerges, and give it compulsory education, housing acts, inspection of all sorts, and at all seasons, at the expense of the fitter classes, and imagine that better results will ensue than if we left the whole business alone. Are we right? Or are the horse-breeders right?"

The same subject is dwelt upon from another point of view by



A NERVOUS LION.
Frightened of a harmless, innocent bird like that.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

BRITONS NEVER SLAVES—EXCEPTING TO PANIC.

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Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*. Dr. Saleeby is a distinguished London physician and editor of the New Library of Medicine, and comparing England and Germany he says:

"There is not enough imagination in the world of practise to respond to the demonstrated contrasts between what the Germans are now doing with their children (of whom they add to their population several hundreds of thousands more every year than we do) and what we do with them; there is only the perennial exhibition of irreligion over the question of religion in the schools, and of avarice and dishonor in the matter of payment therefor: these latter points comprizing what we call the 'educational question.' In a country about to fight for its life, by the quality of the life it can produce and nourish, education as a public question is simply a matter of providing children for use as brickbats by partizans in the name of the Supreme Lover of children."

It is merely sham patriotism and false imperialism which dreams of national permanence, national greatness without providing for the health and vigor of the rising generation. To quote Dr. Saleeby's words:

"The patriotism and imperialism which know the real factors of national existence are always rare, and always at a disadvantage compared with the other kind of imperialism which boasts about the past or about externals, as if nature, 'intent on life to come,' cared about the past, or ever gave a verdict on that reckoning, or as if nature could be taken in by boasts and bunting—the imperialism which has helped to destroy every empire in history. There is for us just one chance: it is that, ere the blow falls, we learn to regard the land of our fathers as the land of our children, and direct all our efforts accordingly."

HILMI PASHA ON THE CRETAN QUESTION

ALTHO Turkey surrendered her claim on Bosnia-Herzegovina for a pecuniary consideration, the case is different with Crete, said Hilmi Pasha to a representative of the London *Standard*. No Turkish statesman or Turkish parliament would dare to propose the surrender of the island to Greece at any price, continued the Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey will cling to Crete even tho she has to fight for it. To quote the words of the Prime Minister:

"In the matter of Crete there is no divergence of opinion between parties or between Ottomans throughout the empire. No government could live for a day if it supported, and no parliament could be found even to suggest, a cession of the island to Greece. I will go further and say that there is not a man who could advise such a sacrifice, and if there were he would at once be denounced as a traitor and a *canaille*. There seems to have been an idea that Turkey was merely raising difficulties in order to extort money as a price for Crete. But you can say that not a million, or a million milliards, would buy it. We would never have accepted a compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina had it not been for the boycott, which created a dangerous international complication. And, in any case, these two provinces had long been considered as lost to us."

The integrity of the Turkish Empire is a matter of pride to every Mussulman, and no parallel can be drawn between the concession to Austria of the Balkan provinces, and the proposal to hand over Crete to Greece. Speaking of the compromise with Austria the Grand Vizier observed:

"It is different with Crete. We have never abandoned our rights, and never shall. The telegrams to-day say that the Greeks are rising in revolution against the dynasty because it has not been able to secure the island for them. That does not concern us. We can not be asked to yield up a portion of our empire in order to save the throne of the king of the Hellenes. The guaranteeing Powers, so far, have given us assurances that our rights shall be respected, and before he left Baron Marschall also assured us that no proposition would come from Germany that could offend us. We consequently look upon the situation with calmness, being confident in the justice of our own cause and in our strength. The Powers themselves pledged their words to us as a condition of our withdrawing our troops from Crete, that under no circumstances should the island ever revert to Greece, and we hold them to their promise. As there are practically no foreign subjects in Crete, except in the ports of Candia and Canea, we do not foresee any danger of events calling for intervention, but should such become necessary we are quite ready to restore order, with or without their assistance. We are quite content to leave the solution for the present in their hands, and probably the presence of a ship of each in Cretan waters will be quite enough."

ANOTHER FADING GLORY OF SPAIN

THE bull-fight is the national game of Spain, as baseball is of America, cricket of England, and lacrosse of Canada. Yet this national game is degenerating and Spanish statesmen are beginning timidly to impose restrictions upon it. To abolish the bull-ring would cause a revolution, but a law has been passed, says a writer in the *Gil Blas* (Paris), which forbids the introduction into the ring for a second time of a bull who has killed the matador or so injured him as to escape death at his hand. Accidents have been very frequent during the present year, we are told, and since April 12 five matadors have been killed and 111 bull-fighters of various ranks seriously injured in the ring. "A well-known Spanish matador" speaking to the representative of the Paris daily quoted above, openly acknowledges the want of skill and courage which causes such disasters, and almost weeps over the decadence of the bull himself, who actually prefers running his horns through the ribs of the man with the red flag, to accepting the stab of his tormentor's sword and dying heroically himself. This anonymous star of the bull-ring remarks:

"The bull-fight is destined to disappear. It is perfectly true that it has become a piece of cruelty, from the fact that the science of tauromachy has become terribly decadent. The fine traditions of the past are daily vanishing. The connoisseur recalls the bull-fights of former days with all its precision, swiftness, and brilliance. It was a miracle when matadors like Cuchares missed their stroke. The bulls too were of a superb breed, and had all the points recognized by the eye of experts. Before the fight began at the mere sight of the horses, at the mere entrance of the bull into the arena, those masters of their art knew how the combat would unfold itself, and controlled it accordingly. In the most exciting incidents of the struggle nothing was left to chance. Those men were the Napoleons of tauromachy. Whether as matadors, or as banderilleros, every member of the corps showed himself a prodigy of address, concealed under an air of the most perfect ease. The crew or corps of toreros were perfectly trained, disciplined, and taught to work together. Every one knew his part and modestly confined himself to it, thinking only of aiding and supporting his companions. Thus accidents were much rarer than they are now."

This expert goes on to say that the education of the bull-fighter is nowadays neglected. The breed of bulls, too, is inferior, and their characters are undecided and wavering. The profession is vulgarized. Every village lad thinks himself fit to enter the arena. "The only wonder is that accidents are so few." Leaving out of sight the fact that at least six bulls are tortured and killed at every bull-fight this enthusiastic professional says in defense of the spectacle:

"Taking it all in all the bull-fight does not kill any more people than the steeple-chase kills jockeys and the circus acrobats. But the moment man is not the stronger, the moment the bull-fight ceases to represent the triumph of agility and human ingenuity over the brute strength and natural weapons of the ferocious beast, its doom is sealed. It will be abolished sooner or later. Probably later, because the bull-fight represents for Spain, besides the hold which it has on the people from immemorial custom, very important economic interests. Nothing, however, can prevent its final abolition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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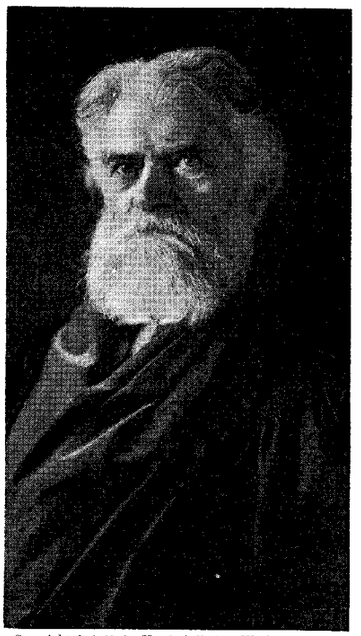
OUR GREATEST ASTRONOMER DEAD

BY the death, in Washington, on July 12, of Simon Newcomb, the United States has lost its greatest astronomer, and perhaps its foremost man of science. Professor Newcomb was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, on March 12, 1835, but his father's family was originally from the United States. He came to this country when eighteen years old and became a teacher. His mathematical aptitude secured him an appointment on the United States nautical almanac, and he afterward studied at Harvard. He was appointed a professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy, and at the time of his death he was on the Navy's retired list. Besides gaining world-wide renown as a mathematical astronomer, for his achievements in which field he received degrees, medals, and honors from universities and scientific institutions in all lands, Professor Newcomb wrote on political economy, took much interest in aeronautics, and even ventured upon the field of fiction. Estimates of Professor Newcomb's career from the scientific press will appear in these columns at the proper time. The following editorial in *The Evening Post* (New York, July 12) indicates the esteem in which he was held by men of affairs generally. Says the writer:



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SIMON NEWCOMB.

"No other American has ever achieved so many honors as were bestowed on him for his services to the cause of science."

"In the death of Prof. Simon Newcomb at his home in Washington yesterday, this country lost a distinguished scientist of world-wide reputation. In his own special department of mathematical astronomy, his achievements were both solid and original, and, unlike the work of many scientists, much of Professor Newcomb's was of the greatest direct serviceability, especially in the domain of navigation. The born man of science was in evidence, whether he was journeying to a remote land in quest of observational knowledge, or whether he was calmly pursuing his scientific inquiries in Paris while the window-panes of his observatory were rattling under the musketry of the Commune. Like all of the greatest men of science, he was simple, direct, unaffected, never ashamed of admitting the limits of his knowledge. An illustration of this almost naive quality once came under our notice. He complained of his inability to grade written examination papers. He said he never felt certain that the relative markings he gave were correct. The secular variations and mutual relations of the asteroids, the weight and the orbits of the planets, hid little from his scrutiny. But the elusive windings and spectral emergencies of the human mind he recognized as beyond any precise rule that he could frame. Particularly noticeable was a contribution of his to economics, that of the distinction between 'funds' and 'flows' of wealth. The whole terminology of modern economics which hinges so much on the difference between income and capital may be regarded as the outcome of this pregnant suggestion. Equally sane and timely was his recent lucid summary of the very limited possibilities of aerial navigation."

PRESCRIBING AS A LOST ART—That the Pharmacopœia is an anachronism is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, June 26). This, he says, is the reason why physicians prefer so often to use proprietary drugs rather than to write their own prescriptions, as of yore. Prescription-writing is becoming a lost art because the "official" drugs are crude and variable in strength, while the active principles of those drugs can now be obtained pure, standardized, vouched for in both these respects by chemical firms of high scientific reputation, and convenient and easy to administer. Says the writer:

"Can it be wondered at that the medical practitioner of the present day finds himself driven, even against his material interest, to give the proved and pleasant forms of drug which the patient knows well enough are on the market, rather than to spend his time in learning the *finesse* of prescribing antiquated remedies? . . . . . .

"The truth is that our Pharmacopœia is an anachronism. It contains, of course, plenty of old and well-tried friends, but they are almost swamped in rubbish. When a person has traveled by an express train it is idle to assure him that a coach is the best way of getting about, and still more idle to complain, when he refuses to go back to coaching, that his tiresome choice is due to the fact that coachmen have forgotten how to drive. . . . No one is responsible for this except those whose business it is to keep the Pharmacopœia level with the march of civilization. This they have neglected to do, and the result is what we see."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF PANAMA

CLEARER views may often be obtained from a distance than from a point too close at hand. A remarkably succinct statement of the position of things at Panama, especially in regard to matters at present in controversy, was made recently in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, by the English traveler Henry Savage Landor, on "A Recent Visit to Panama." Our quotations are from an abstract in *Engineering* (London, July 2). Says this paper:

"The great Gatun Dam is the feature of chief interest in the whole of the workings of the Panama Canal. The excavation at Culebra, altho on an enormous scale, is relatively a straightforward job, but the dam presents many new problems and difficulties. As is generally known, the dam will close the valley some three miles from the sea at the Atlantic end, through which the Chagres River now runs in two, more or less parallel, branches. Owing to the nature of the ground it is impossible to obtain adequate foundation for a masonry structure, and, in consequence, an earthen dam, with a puddled core, will be used. It will, in the main, rest on a bed of indurated clay which runs between the hills flanking the dam; there are, however, two old gorges forming part of the site, which borings show to be filled in with superincumbent layers of clay, sand, etc. There have been many various opinions exprest as to the nature of the strata in these gorges, but Mr. Landor . . . stated that the conclusions finally reached in reference to these gorges is that one of them contains no continuous layer, or interconnected layers, of water-bearing strata, but that in the other such layers to a certain extent exist, and a percolation to the sea takes place; the opinion being, however, that it will be effectively sealed by the sheet piling which will be driven below the puddled core of the dam. A good deal of criticism has been indulged in, in the United States, in reference to an earthen dam of such magnitude on such foundations, the implication being, of course, that dangerous settlements are likely to occur, and some capital has been made out of five slips or settlements which have taken place in the last year or so. Mr. Landor stated, however, that these were in all cases of a minor nature, and such as might occur at any time in railway work, for instance, without exciting comment.

"He is of opinion that any settlements which are to occur will take place during construction, and, without losing sight of the appalling nature of the catastrophe that would ensue if the

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dam broke, he considers that, when completed, it will be a perfectly safe structure.

"A number of borings made in the Chagres Valley to the landward side of the dam indicate the presence of artesian water, in some cases under considerable head, and it has been argued that this is indicative of a steady underground flow from the upper reaches of the Chagres to the sea; the majority of the rocks being of old volcanic formation, and much penetrated and broken up into layers. In support of this view attempts have been made, by comparing the rainfall in the watershed with the outflow of the rivers, to show that there is a difference in quantity which can not be accounted for by evaporation, and which can be explained only by a considerable underground escape to the sea, presumably under the dam site. The objective of the supporters of this view is a reduction in the height of the Gatun Dam, rather than its abolition, since in one form or another it is a feature of all schemes except the sea-level one. Mr. Landor stated, however, that he was of opinion that this artesian water is evidence of a hydrostatic head only, and that the actual underground flow to the sea is inconsiderable."

In reference to the ladder of three 1,000-foot locks which will connect the 85-foot-level lake, formed by the dam, with the sea, Mr. Landor stated that more than half of the excavation had been completed, and that the concrete work will be begun in August. He apparently made no reference to the alleged danger of a tier of locks of such dimensions. To illustrate the fact that no trouble need be expected at the dam from earthquakes he showed a photograph of a flat arch in a ruined church at Panama, which has been standing for two hundred years, when a slight earthquake shock would almost certainly have brought it down. We read further:

"Mr. Landor then went on to speak of the sea-level canal scheme—the Straits of Panama—of M. Bunau-Varilla. He was much impressed by this scheme, and by the arguments of its author, the advantages of a sea-level canal being obvious. None the less, he thought the Commission were right in deciding to construct the 85-foot canal, as it was of the first importance to the United States that the work should be completed and in operation as early as possible. He further stated that the 85-foot canal could always afterward be dredged out to a sea-level one, if necessary, without any interruption in navigation. It would appear, however, that such a sea-level canal will necessitate many diversion works for dealing with flood-water, probably also the impounding of the upper waters of the Chagres, and it is not clear that the present work is being carried out with such ultimate dredging in view."

Mr. Landor thinks that with the completion of the canal Panama ought to become one of the richest countries in the world. Immigration, particularly from the Latin countries, should, he believes, be encouraged in order to develop mining and agricultural resources. Gold is to be found in many parts, and rubber, coco, and tobacco may profitably be grown, while cattle-breeding may also be carried on successfully.

SQUIRRELS AS PLAGUE-CARRIERS—The discovery in California that ground squirrels may become infected with bubonic plague is so disquieting as to be matter of national concern, according to an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, June). Says this paper:

"It is generally believed that the *bacillus pestis* is a normal inhabitant of some Asiatic rodent—perhaps the rat—but, from the excessive mortality among our rats, it is not likely that they are the ones with the tolerant immunity which keeps the bacillus in existence, for it is a pure parasite in nature unable to exist out of the body of some animal. So it is not at all unlikely that the ground squirrels of California now known to be infected have sufficient tolerance to keep the bacillus alive permanently in America. It will die out in time, as the cholera bacillus always does when removed from India. Yet we do know that for a long time it will be possible for the ground squirrels to infect rats of adjacent towns and start new epidemics. It is high time to take up the European demand for a world-wide war on domestic rats, which subsist almost exclusively on the wastes of human habitations. Protection or destruction of garbage and the destruction of rat nests are essentials of existence now that populations are so dense. The rats must disappear, and the only way to do it is to starve them to death. Stables are the chief culprits and it is time for a revolution in their methods of management."

CANDY AS A FOOD

IT may be said that sugar has not generally been taken seriously as a food-substance. Apparently on the principle that what is liked is usually injurious, the passionate craving for sugar seems to have been regarded as a sign that it should be avoided. When the craving was satisfied it was done by eating the sugar to excess and the logical result was looked upon as a confirmation of the injurious character of the food. Recently, however, the food value of this substance has come to be recognized by scientific men, and a writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, July) urges that we cease regarding it as a luxury and use it seriously in proper quantities. We read:

"Sugar as a substance marketed in approximately chemically pure form is a comparatively recent addition to human foodstuffs. Indeed, it is probable that maple sugar was used by the American aborigines earlier than any sugar of the same grade was known to the inhabitants of the Old World.

"We have not yet become accustomed to taking sugar seriously as a food, but persist in regarding it as a luxury which appeals to the palate. Undoubtedly a good deal of the sugar consumed is taken by those who need it least and who are least able to assimilate it. People in fair circumstances, not exercising much, generally use 130–150 grams a day, estimated from grocery bills, to say nothing of the sugar of fruits and that eaten as candy. Candy is usually eaten between meals and is not regarded as a food. Yet, not infrequently, a pound a day is eaten, thus supplying a source of energy equal to that required by the system, supplementary to that eaten at the table. There is no question but that sugar ingested in considerable amounts at one time irritates the mucous membrane by its concentration; disturbs osmotic currents; tends to ferment and overtaxes the glycolytic and glycogenic functions.

"On the other hand, it has been well established that if used rationally and regularly, sugar is easily cared for by the nutritive organs, produces no harmful results, and supplies a large amount of heat and energy. A good deal, if not the most of the trouble produced by sugar is due to the notion that it is not a food but a luxury. Hence, the perfectly natural appetite for it is resisted until it becomes a craving to which the individual eventually yields by a dietetic excess which deserves the term 'spree.' The same abstinence and excessive ingestion of any other food, between meals and in addition to a full diet, would produce harm."

At the present retail price of about 5.5 cents a pound, the author goes on to say, the average consumption of sugar represents about 1¼ cents a day. If other food were equally cheap, the total daily cost of raw food material would be 6.2 to 7.5 cents per capita. In general, sugar is less expensive to prepare for eating than most other foodstuffs. Says the writer:

"Even the higher grades of candy could be prepared with no greater trouble than many other recognized desserts, if cooks took the trouble to learn this branch of their art, while the result would be, on the average, more appetizing, more easily digestible, and more nutritious. This point in dietetic economics has recently been impressed on us by inspecting the extremely simple equipment of a candy kitchen, whose output is retailed at 80 cents a pound, including considerable paper."

WASTE IN THE FACTORY—If all the waste of time and of material in a factory were eliminated, says *The Canadian Manufacturer* (Toronto, June 25), if all the leaks were choked off, if all unnecessary expenditure were cut out, there might be two holidays in a week instead of one, and yet the owner might have just as large a balance on the right side. We read further:

"Nearly all countries are talking about—and doing something

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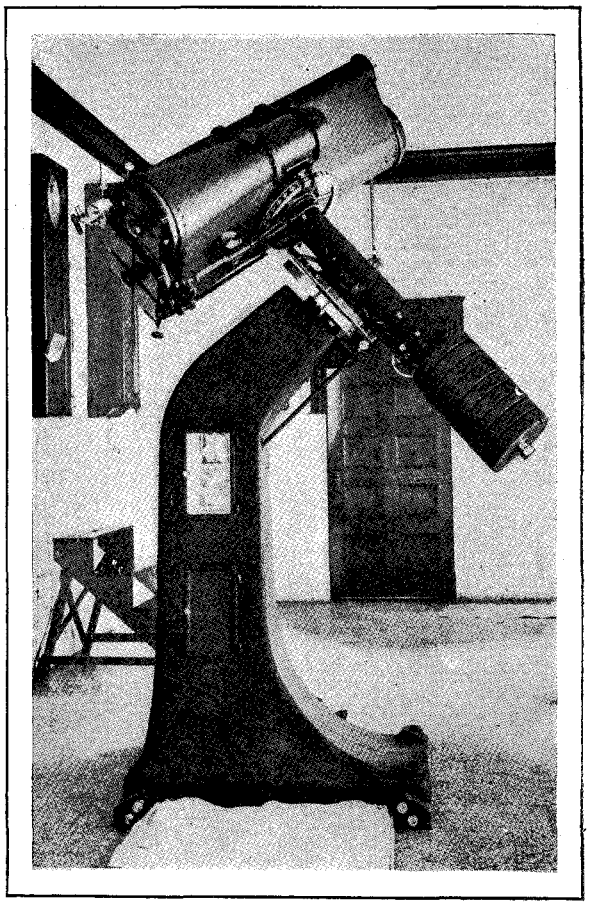
toward—the conservation of their natural resources. The world is growing older and her fruits are showing signs of depletion—so they say. The tendency therefore is to conserve—to eliminate wasteful methods.

"This spirit is rapidly communicating itself to the captain of industry, and waste products are becoming no longer waste products. To-day a valuable man in business is the man who can organize so as to save—so as to conserve the resources of the business. As we progress margins of profit become narrower and narrower—and the factory manager who is successful is he who watches for the leaks with a hawk's eye."

THE SPEED OF THE STARS

THE man who understood perfectly how astronomers measure the distances of the stars but could not imagine how their names were ascertained, would doubtless also be puzzled by our present ability to gage the speed with which these bodies are approaching the earth or receding from it. Ordinary observation, even for a long period of years, often reveals no motion at all—a fact clearly shown by the name of "fixt stars," commonly given to these bodies to distinguish them from the planets whose motion is plainly traceable. The motion of stars, or at least that component of it that lies in a line with the earth, may be detected by the spectroscope. A prism draws out the star's light into a colored band full of lines that indicate the substances of which it is made up. Many of these correspond exactly in position with lines obtainable from the same substances in the laboratory. If the star, however, is moving in line with the earth the position of its lines will be shifted slightly to one side or the other, for the same reason that a locomotive whistle sounds a little sharper or flatter than it is when approaching the listener or receding from him. This explanation may be found in all the text-books, but it is not often that a half-tone illustration may be found that permits the reader to see the phenomenon for himself. We copy such an illustration from a pamphlet entitled "The Yerkes Observatory," issued by the University of Chicago. We quote from this as follows:

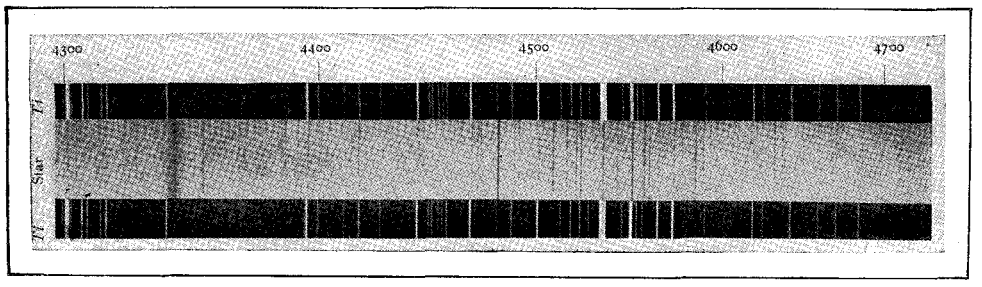
"About one-third of the nocturnal hours of the telescope, generally two nights per week, are devoted to stellar spectroscopy. The instrument, which was largely constructed in the shops of the Observatory, is designated as the Bruce spectrograph, the funds for its construction and early operation having been contributed by the late Miss Catherine W. Bruce, of New York. A photograph of the spectrum of a star, accompanied by a comparison spectrum on the same plate from metallic terminals vaporized by the passage of sparks from an induction coil in the dome, can be measured under a microscope, and the speed of the star in the line of sight (averaging about 10 miles per second) can be inferred from the displacements of the star's lines from the position of the lines due to the spark. About 4,000 photographs, or spectrograms, have been obtained with the instrument. . . . Interesting results have come from the measurement of the spectrograms, and some 70 spectroscopic binaries, or double stars so close to each other that they can be separated only in this spectroscopic manner, have been detected."



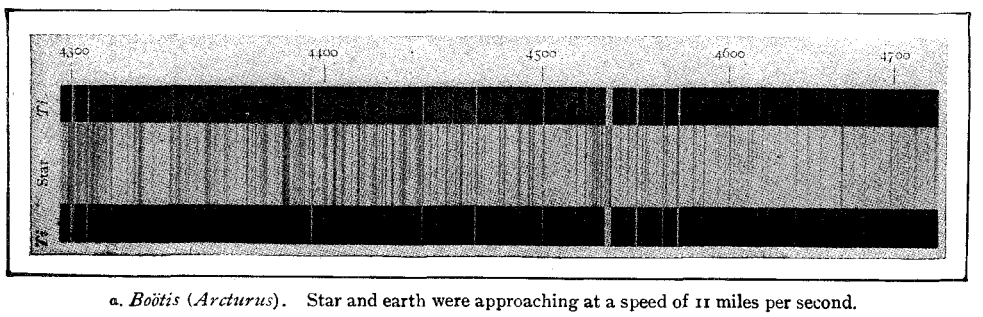
BRUCE PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE IN THE YERKES OBSERVATORY.

The following additional information is given regarding the photograph, which is reproduced herewith:

"The white lines are due to titanium vaporized by an electric spark in front of the spectrograph. They furnish reference points on every plate. The dark lines on a light background are in the spectrum of the star. From the lack of perfect coincidence of the titanium lines in spark and star, the velocity of the star may be inferred, after positions of lines have been measured to $\frac{1}{250000}$ of an inch. After correcting for the earth's velocity (in its orbit around the sun), the above stars are found to have speeds of 2 miles per second (recession) and 3 miles per second (approach), respectively."



η. *Leonis*. Star and earth were separating at a speed of 18 miles per second.



α. *Boötis* (*Arcturus*). Star and earth were approaching at a speed of 11 miles per second.

STELLAR SPECTRA PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE BRUCE SPECTROGRAPH.

A HANDLESS CLOCK—An interesting electrical clock exhibited at the Southern Electrical and Industrial Exposition in Louisville, Ky., is described in *The Scientific American*. Says this paper:

"This clock is different from the ordinary in having no hands. Minutes are indicated by means of 60 radial rows of lights, each containing 32

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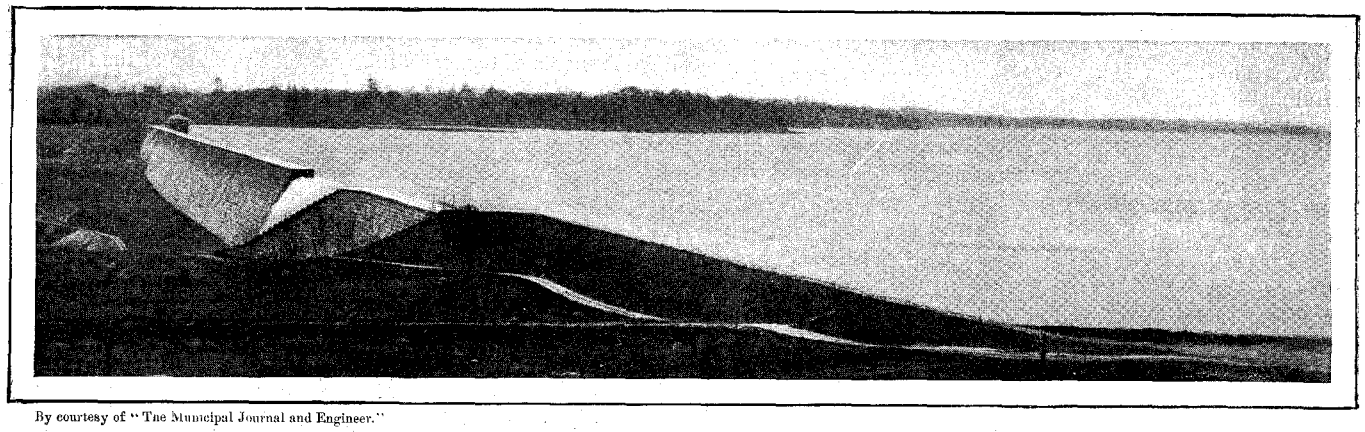

By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer."

BOONTON DAM, JERSEY CITY WATER-WORKS.
Lower gate-house and sterilizing-plant at farther end of dam.

electric globes. The hours are indicated by shorter rows of colored lights. In place of the hands, then, two lines of light sweep over the face of the dial, one indicating minutes and the other hours. Each second the illumination in an outer circle of lights moves forward one lamp, and when an entire circuit has been completed, the row of minute lights is advanced one interval. The hour hand moves at five-minute intervals. The dial is formed on the face of a huge pendulum, which swings to and fro over an arc of 15 feet. The pendulum is 48 feet long, and its weight, with the 5,485 lamps and 11,000 connections required, is 3,000 pounds. Over a mile of wire was used in making the connections of the clock."

THE STERILIZATION OF DRINKING-WATER

DRINKING-WATER is now being sterilized on a large scale —that is, the bacteria are actually being killed instead of removed by filters or otherwise—at the great reservoir of the East Jersey Water Company at Boonton, N. J. In a description of this plant contributed to *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, July 7), the author notes that, in future the methods employed in water-purification will depend entirely upon the special conditions that it is proposed to remedy. He writes:

"A sand filter can frequently be operated to remove all the suspended matter which is desired, excepting the bacteria, at a rate very much higher than that required for a high grade of bacterial efficiency. In other words, if bacteria are not considered it may be possible to employ double the rate of filtration and thus save one-half the cost of the filters. There are two objections to such rapid filtration; the fact that sufficient bacterial efficiency is not obtained, and that in many cases the filters will clog too rapidly with the coarser suspended matters. These objections can be met, the former by a preliminary treatment for the removal of such suspended matters, as by sedimentation, preliminary filters, etc.; the latter by a destruction of the bacteria by some method other than filtration. (The actual amount of suspended matter contributed by the bodies of dead bacteria is insignificant.) Preliminary filters (or 'pre-filters') are now becoming more or less common; and the destruction of bacteria in filtered effluents is rapidly advancing from the theoretic to the practical stage. Such destruction is commonly known as the sterilization of water, altho strictly speaking only an approximation to sterilization can be obtained. The problem of sterilizing sewage effluents involves chiefly the matters of efficiency and of cost. In the sterilizing of potable water, however, an added difficulty is encountered in that the sterilizing agent must be such as will neither impart to the water anything injurious to the human system, nor make it objectionable for use in boilers or for manufacturing purposes. The ideal method of effecting this would apparently be the oxidation of the bacteria, by which they, being organic matter, would be destroyed. To a certain extent this can be effected by aeration; but the amount of oxygen required will not ordinarily be absorbed by water and artificial supplies of oxygen must be provided. The most effective forms of oxygen for this work are ozone and nascent oxygen, the latter being sometimes called atomic oxygen. Ozone has been successfully used in a number of European plants for this purpose, and in this country several experimental plants have been operated."

The use of chemicals for this kind of sterilization, the writer goes on to say, is not new; lime, acids, copper, chlorin, and other compounds having been suggested, and to some extent experimented with. During the past year hypochlorite of lime ("bleaching-powder") has been considered, and it is this that has been used since September last at Boonton, with success. It is believed, the writer states, that this is the first practical use of the method as a permanent system on a large scale. The results may be seen from the statistics of a single month—that of December, 1908. Says the writer:

"In December the amount of water treated varied from 38,000,000 to 43,000,000 gallons. . . . The number of bacteria in the raw water varied from 240 to 1,600, averaging 571. Those in the water below the sterilizing-plant varied from nothing to 30, averaging 2.9, while those found in the city by the physicians before mentioned averaged 18.3 in one case and 6.4 in the other. . . . These figures indicate a bacterial efficiency of 96.8 per cent. in November and 99.5 per cent. in December. . . . . .

"This test seems to have demonstrated that by adding hypochlorite of lime or soda to a water, its organic color will be reduced; there will be an oxidation of organic matter; the carbonic acid will be reduced; the total solid matter in the water will be increased, and, in the case of hypochlorite of lime, the total hardness of the water will be increased. With hypochlorite of soda there will be no increase in hardness, the most important chemical change which is brought about in this process being the reduction of carbonic acid. This last has considerable practical significance from the standpoint of encrusting and corrosive action of water on iron and steel pipe brought about by the action of carbonic acid. Objections to this method based upon the liberation of free chlorin are invalid, since free chlorin can not be liberated from hypochlorite of either lime or soda in a natural water; and even if it could be, the chlorin would immediately recombine with the hydrogen of the water, and thus cease to be free."

KIESELGUHR: A USEFUL KIND OF EARTH

THE silicious marl known in Germany as *kieselguhr*, and found chiefly in that country, is used in a variety of manufactures, so that its mining and preparation constitute an important industry. Consisting as it does of a multitude of microscopic flinty skeletons of infusoria, it is perfectly clean and may be mixt with all sorts of other substances without fear of chemical action. In the *Bulletin des Ingénieurs Civils* a French author, Mr. Mallet, gives interesting facts about this substance, which are reproduced, in abstracts, in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 15). We read:

"Kieselguhr is an infusorial earth used in the manufacture of soap, wax, paints, dynamite, dyes, soluble glass, artificial stone, articles of gutta-percha and rubber, and in numerous other ways.

"This substance is found in considerable quantities in Hanover

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where it exists in the form of starchy masses of a gray, brownish, or pale-green color; it is soft to the touch, dry, absorbs water with great ease, and at ordinary temperatures resists chemical action. It is found in layers in alluvial land or in the neighborhood of deposits of lignite. . . . . .

"The principal characteristics of *kieselguhr* are its small specific gravity (0.25 to 0.55), its considerable absorptive power, and its property of conducting heat badly, which makes it one of the best means of protection against loss of heat by radiation.

"It must be remembered that *kieselguhr*, in its natural state, contains 70 to 90 per cent. of water, which evaporates very slowly. After drying in the air, it still contains 15 to 25 per cent. It is packed dry in sacks for transportation, during which care must be taken to keep it from dampness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE ABOUT THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BEER

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 29 we reprinted in part the report of a special English commission on beer, erroneously described in our article as "a Government Commission." We have since learned that the investigators were not appointed by the British Government but by a London magazine called *The Hospital*. The gist of their argument, as quoted in these pages, was that good beer should not be regarded as primarily an alcoholic drink, but rather as a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. "When a man drinks good beer," said the report, "he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup." We were further assured that beer and porter "contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological"; and again that a glass of good ale, "measured by its calorimetric value," is "approximately as nourishing as a glass of milk."

These claims for the products of the breweries are challenged by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in the August issue of *Good Health* (Battle Creek) and by an editorial writer in *The National Prohibitionist* (Chicago). Dr. Kellogg, basing his arguments upon the researches of Gautier, "the recognized leading scientific authority on foods," and of Thausing, "the standard authority on the composition of beer," points out that "it is quite impossible to take beer sufficient to obtain any substantial amount of nutritive material without at the same time imbibing a sufficient amount of alcohol to produce most disastrous results." He undertakes to show, moreover, that "beer is not only a very poor food, if a food at all, containing more poison than food, and an excess of undesirable salts, but it is "also a hindrance to the digestion of wholesome foods." To quote in part:

"According to Thausing a light beer contains from 2.36 per cent. to more than double this amount of alcohol, and from 3 to 10 per cent. of substances known as extracts. The Commission evidently concede that alcohol is not a food, but lay their claims for the nutritive value of beer upon the so-called extracts which it contains. According to Thausing, Dresden beer contains 2.36 per cent. of alcohol and 3.03 per cent. of extracts. According to the same authority, one-fifth of the extracts consists of indigestible and innutr tious material, the remainder of sugar and dextrin. Expressing for comparison the values of the alcohol and the extracts in calories, we have for the alcohol a value of 601 calories to the gallon, and for the extracts 363 calories. London porter, according to the same authority, furnishes 1,281 calories of alcohol, and 863 calories of sugar and dextrin."

Suppose, says Dr. Kellogg, one should undertake to ootain so small an amount as 10 per cent. of his ordinary supply of nourishment from a light beer, such as Dresden:

"Allowing the required ration to be 3,000 calories, to obtain one-tenth of this, or 300 calories, from Dresden beer, would necessitate the consumption of nearly one gallon of beer, with three ounces of alcohol. Even so small an amount as one-thirtieth of the total ration would require the concomitant use of an ounce of alcohol—an amount quite sufficient to produce, with steady consumption, decided deleterious effects. According to Metchnikoff and other authorities, the daily consumption of an ounce of alcohol is sufficient to produce in time degenerative effects in the liver, kidneys, and other vital organs, besides producing functional disturbances in digestion and general nutrition."

As to the nature of the nutritive material found in beer, Dr. Kellogg says:

"The nutritive material contained in beer is not of the most desirable sort. This is especially true of the cereal salts, of which beer contains a considerable amount—about one-half ounce to the gallon. Gautier points out the fact that the cereals contain an excess of acid salts, being deficient in the alkaline bases which abound in potatoes and other vegetables and fruits. The potato contains four times as much of the alkaline bases as barley. As Gautier shows, a diet of cereals is unsuited to the human constitution, resulting in an excess of acid in the blood and tissues, and tending to produce premature hardening of the arteries, or old age. The body requires daily, according to Gautier, about one ounce of salts, at least half of which should be derived from fresh vegetables and fruits, in order that the proper balance may be maintained. In beer the salts are enormously in excess in proportion to other food elements, and are acid salts. For example, in Pilsen lager beer the amount of these salts is enormously out of proportion to the other food elements—the proportion being about six times that in which salts are found in normal food. The absorption of so large a quantity of cereal salts into the body, in addition to the salts contained in the normal diet, must work disastrously, and may be one of the causes of the hardening of the arteries, tendency to apoplexy, and premature death in beer-drinkers.

"Still another point of the highest importance was quite overlooked, or perhaps suppressed, by the Royal Commissioners. Sir William Roberts in England, Chittenden in this country, and a large number of eminent German physiologists have shown by an almost endless number of experiments upon both dogs and human beings that beer is highly detrimental to digestion, interfering in a very marked degree with the digestion of starch, the largest component of the natural dietary."

The National Prohibitionist recalls Liebig's statement that there is more nutritive value in the flour that you can hold on the point of a table-knife than in forty measures of the best Bavarian beer. Turning to a later authority, it quotes the report of Prof. J. O. Higley, of the chemical department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, which showed that "beer as compared with flour contains one-eightieth of the proteids and one-sixty-first of the carbohydrates furnished by flour—the comparison based upon cost." *The Prohibitionist* goes on to say:

"Perhaps the most commonly accepted standard of required food is that of Voit, the German physiologist, who reckons that a daily ration should include four ounces of proteids, eighteen ounces of carbohydrates, and two ounces of fat. Beer does indeed furnish the proteids and carbohydrates. If a man will drink fifty-two half-pint glasses of beer in a day he will get, at a cost of $2.60, his eighteen ounces of carbohydrates, but even then he has not got his proteids and must make his total drinking 108 glasses of beer and pay for it $5.40 to get the required amounts of these two food substances. Perhaps that is in 'proportion approximately physiological.'"

Turning to the Commission's comparison between beer and milk, *The Prohibitionist* remarks:

"It needs to be observed that the worth of food is *not* measured by the calorimeter. That fact is established with perfect clearness. It may possibly be (we have not consulted the authorities) that a glass of beer measured by the calorimeter will show the same number of heat units that will be found in a glass of milk or a quart of beer equal four ounces of beef. Most of the heat, however, will come from the alcohol of the beer, which is about as good fuel for the human body as gunpowder would be for a steam-engine. Analysis shows, however, that, even if the malt extracts of beer are to be regarded as good food, milk has twice the food value of beer, while, as between meat and beer, there is no possible comparison in actual food value. In any event, four ounces of beef can be had or five cents even under the reign of the Meat Trust, while the quart of beer would cost twenty cents."

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RELIGION OF THE ALASKAN ABORIGINES

THERE are several well-known books which inform us concerning the religious beliefs of the North-American Red Indians, the aborigines of South America, and even of Labrador and the subarctic and arctic regions of this continent. But there has hitherto been only scanty notice given to the mythology of those who inhabit the vast peninsula of Alaska. We owe our more recent knowledge to the work of a Russian missionary, Anatoli, an Archimandrite or director of a mission of the Greek Church in Alaska. In his book "Indiane Alaski" he details all that is at present to be known about the religion, mythology, and superstition of one of the most interesting branches of what we popularly style the Indians of the North-American continent. This writer has lived many years among these Indians; a race, he says, who are bound to be eventually extinguished, and while they have played no great part in the history of the world, present a subject of keen interest to the ethnologist and student of comparative religion.

The Alaskans believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, declares Archimandrite Anatoli, from whose book, recently published in Odessa, we derive all the information contained in this article. They call him *Teki-Ankaose*. He lives on the summit of a mountain, an arctic Olympus, where a fresh breeze is always blowing. Perpetual verdure and clumps of azure flowers cover the slopes of his abode. Silence, unbroken even by the murmur of waves, surrounds his dwelling. He is not the creator of the world, nor does he rule it by his providence. Two other gods are the maker and preserver of all. Kanouk, the creator, is the oldest and most powerful of the gods. His name means "the man who is throned forever." He is the Saturn and Jehovah of Alaska. When there was neither sun, moon, nor stars, and on the earth neither lakes, rivers, plants, nor animals, Kanouk released them from the box in which a gigantic demigod confined them. While Kanouk is always represented with the form and features of a man he is a Proteus in his power of metamorphosis. Sometimes he is a crow, sometimes an invisible spirit. He is a faithful friend of men, but sometimes punishes them for their want of belief in him.

The Alaskans believe in a future life. This life begins immediately on the death of the individual. The terrestrial sphere and that beyond the tomb are held to be so closely united that the passage from the one to the other is the most natural thing in the world. It is considered that the best of all deaths is that on the field of battle. The souls of warriors enter at once into the domain of the spirits who inhabit heaven, and have for their slaves and servants the enemies they have conquered.

The Alaskans, dwellers in the realm of cold, always cremate their dead, so that they may not suffer from cold in passing from one world to the other. Those who have not passed through the fire, as Dante did, have not the right, in their final abode, to draw near to the common hearth, at which the cremated souls warm themselves, but their teeth ever chatter with the cold as they cast envious looks of longing at those who warm themselves at the fire. On this point the Archimandrite Anatoli says:

"A missionary was constantly threatening his impenitent converts with the flames of hell. But he noticed that this threat, instead of filling them with terror, was exceedingly agreeable to them, for the thought of being warm in the next world filled them with joy. The missionary made a complaint on this point to the bishop, who understood at once that a Northern hell must be represented differently. He therefore told the missionary to teach his people to expect a hell of frost, where the cold is ten times as intense as upon earth. This freezing Gehenna terrorized them, and the refractory ones were soon reduced to obedience."

The Alaskans believe firmly in the transmigration of souls. They also teach, as a part of their religion, the fear of sorcery, and when a sorcerer is detected in his nefarious practises he is treated like the witches of Salem were treated. "They leave him on an isolated rock, which the tide has left bare. He sees the water slowly rising round him. His only hope of rescue is in avowing his crime. He refuses to do so and is drowned under the eyes of his executioners who watch his struggles from their boat."

The Archimandrite Anatoli does not imply that the Alaskans have any code or rule of morality excepting that of self-preservation and the preservation of the tribe.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHO JOHN WOOLMAN WAS

THE surprize of Dr. Eliot's five-foot shelf of books is undoubtedly the "Journal of John Woolman." People are asking "Who is John Woolman and what message has he for a twentieth-century mind seeking a cross-cut to culture?" It was perhaps vaguely known that Woolman was a Quaker and wrote a book much admired by Whittier and Charles Lamb. Now that his name has come in for a greater trial of fame the words of still others in his behalf are brought forward, among whom is William Ellery Channing, who is quoted to the effect that Woolman's book is "beyond comparison the sweetest and purest autobiography in the language." That literary free lance, Henry Crabb Robinson, contemporary with Charles Lamb, once wrote of him: "If one could venture to impute to his creed, and not to his personal character, the delightful frame of mind he exhibited, one would not hesitate to be a convert." Some facts in the life of the Quaker mystic may not come amiss, and these are given us by Mr. W. S. Archibald in the Boston *Transcript*, from which we quote:

"John Woolman was in trade a tailor, in religion a Quaker, and by his calling a preacher in the Society of Friends. He was born in Northampton, N. J., or 'West Jersey,' as he calls it in his journal, in 1720, just fourteen years after Ben Franklin was born, when George I. was king, when Pope was the great poet, and when the colonies were fighting French and Indians. His boyhood was quite the same as that of other Quaker boys in the colony of West Jersey; hard work on the farm or 'plantation.' He was taught by his parents to read, he says, as soon as he was capable, and he had occasional schooling. His home was a family where he grew up in the simple piety and beautiful simplicity of the Friends.

"It is evident from the 'Journal' that his boyhood gave promise of that religious genius which makes his book so noticeably a record of a pure spirit. Between his sixteenth and eighteenth years, he confesses quite a change in his life, recording that his life was wantonness and his ways were ways of wickedness. This experience was probably no more than a reaction, from which he recovered himself, and entered those habits of living and thinking which eventually led him to his spiritual distinction.

"When he was twenty-one he obtained permission from his father to embark on his own business ventures. He began as clerk to the storekeeper in Mount Holly, five miles from Northampton. Here he lived all his life, earning his livelihood as a tailor, preaching in the meeting and visiting the society in other colonies. Two episodes may be noticed now as significant of his attitude toward two great questions—slavery and simplicity. His employer, who owned a negro woman, asked Woolman to write out a bill of sale. He did so reluctantly and under protest. This was the beginning of an opposition which occupied his whole life. The second episode was the increase in his business. He had started a store in connection with his tailoring trade, and 'the way to a large business appeared open, but I felt a stop in my mind. Through the mercies of the Almighty I had in a good degree learned to be content with a plain way of living.' And he sold out his store and confined himself to his trade. It is perhaps not out of place to observe that his example is profitable to many now, if they only 'felt a stop in their mind.'

"When he was twenty-six he made his first religious visit to the

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Quakers in Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina. This is significant, because for the first time he saw slavery on a large scale. 'Two things were remarkable to me in this journey: first in regard to my entertainment. When I ate, drank, and lodged free of cost with people who lived in ease on the hard labor of their slaves I felt uneasy; and as my mind was inward to the Lord, I found this uneasiness return upon me, at times, through the whole visit. Where the masters bore a good share of the burden, and lived frugally, so that their servants were well provided for, and their labor moderate, I felt more easy; but where they lived in a more costly way, and laid heavy burdens on their slaves, my exercise was often great, and I frequently had conversation in private concerning it. Secondly, this trade of importing slaves from their native country being much encouraged among them, and the white people and their children so generally living without much labor, was frequently the subject of my serious thoughts. I saw in these Southern provinces so many vices and corruptions, increased by this trade and this way of life, that it appeared to me as a dark gloominess hanging over the land; and tho now many willingly run into it, yet in future the consequence will be grievous to posterity. I express it as it hath appeared to me not once or twice, but as a matter fixt on my mind.' On his return from this journey he wrote down his observations on slavery, and published them in a pamphlet, which bears the imprint of Benjamin Franklin, 1754.

"In 1749 he married. What time he could spare from home and trade was now given to preaching, to active personal opposition to slavery, to journeys visiting Friends' meetings in New England, the South, and West Indies. His love for humanity led him on perilous journeys in the back settlements, and among the Indians. On May 1, 1772, 'having had drawings in his mind' as he would say, he set sail for England to visit the Friends there. It was characteristic that he sailed, not in the cabin, as invited, but in the steerage, in order to be with and help the 'poor sailors.' On June 8 he reached London. Everywhere in England he saw poverty and injustice, filth and crime, great contrasts with wealth and luxury, and he was oppressed with the wrong and wo. His last public labor was a testimony in the York meeting. He died October 7, 1772, from smallpox, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground in York."

The "Journal" begins in these words: "I have often felt a motion of love to leave some hints in writing of my experience of the goodness of God, and now, in the thirty-sixth year of my age, I begin this work." That was in 1756 and it was continued until his last illness in York. It was first published in 1774, and an edition was issued by Whittier in 1871. Mr. Archibald observes:

"The content of the 'Journal,' apart from its gracious and gentle utterance, is distinguished, to put it briefly, for its opposition to slavery and for its mysticism. John Woolman was a practical man and yet a mystic—a man who could manage his own affairs, who could bravely and persistently work for his fellow men and who could daily enter the mystery of that 'inward stillness.' . . . . . .

"His feeling against slavery lifts his words at times above the quiet and quaint style into a fine eloquence. 'When trade is carried on productive of much misery, and they who suffer by it are many thousands miles off, the danger is the greater of not laying their sufferings to heart.' . . . Were we, for the term of one year only, to be eye-witnesses of what passeth in getting these slaves; were the blood that is there shed to be sprinkled on our garments; were the poor captives bound with thongs and heavily laden with elephants' teeth, to pass before our eyes on their way to the sea; were their bitter lamentations, day after day, to ring in our ears, and their mournful cries in the night to hinder us from sleeping—were we to behold and hear these things, what pious heart would not be deeply affected with sorrow?'

"This opposition to slavery had its source in his religion. Religion to him was more than doctrine; it was duty, founded on the faith that God was the Father of all men and all men were brothers. And these, his own words, offer, perhaps, the greatest inducement to approach the shelf where one will find the 'Journal of John Woolman.'"

WHAT SHALL WE SAY OF SERVETUS AND CALVIN?

AFTER the best that is said about Calvin there is a worst that can not be denied. How shall the case of Servetus be judged? *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) puts it picturesquely in saying that "Servetus hangs about the neck of Calvin's fame as the albatross hung about the neck of the Ancient Mariner." Servetus was a French theologian and physician who denied the doctrine of the Trinity and who suffered martyrdom for his faith, Calvin being instrumental with others in bringing about his death. Calvin is now defended on the ground that other times bring other morals, and twentieth-century standards ought not to be applied in judging him. "If we had lived in Calvin's time," says the Congregationalist journal, "we would have carried faggots to the burning." Yet it urges us to "admit that Calvin was a sinner—not even imitating the pious sons of Noah, but facing and declaring the nakedness of his shortcomings that we may have done with them forever." *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) takes a somewhat similar stand, saying:

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

CEMETERY AT BISHOPSGATE, YORK, ENGLAND,
Where John Woolman lies buried.

"Of course, we can not approve of the execution of Servetus. The fact that Calvin entered a plea for the mitigation of the sentence, entreating that death should not be administered by fire, does not wholly relieve the situation. The fact that his fellow reformers were all agreed as to the justice of the proceeding does not justify it. Nor does the fact that the proceeding was in accord with the universal sentiment and practise of the time warrant us in approving it.

"On the other hand, we are called upon to disapprove it. Judged by the standards of our time the whole business was barbarously cruel. But it happened some hundreds of years ago. To judge a man of the sixteenth century by the canons of the nineteenth would be as savagely unfair as Calvin's severest critics have adjudged his attitude to be. Those who bemoan the wrong inflicted on Servetus do not better matters by denying 'the square deal' to those who perpetrated it.

"He who sits upon the woolsack at the present stage of the world's progress is bound to throw the case out of court altogether as not belonging to this jurisdiction. Who are we, that we should reprobate the universal conscience of three centuries ago? Had we been there——? What shall we say, then, as to Calvin vs. Servetus? Say nothing, but thank God for the brighter light of these days.

"Were Calvin living now, what would he do in a similar case? He would—from what we know of his life and character—be in the front rank of those who, having opinions and the courage to

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maintain them, are quite willing that others, even the rankest of infidels, shall do likewise. This is the spirit of the age."

But the Chicago *Interior* thinks there is "no object whatever in so often repeating that Calvin was a child of his times; that he couldn't be expected to be more tolerant than age." The defense along these lines at the Pan-Presbyterian Council held recently in New York "missed the point entirely," this journal asserts. "It is his ecclesiastical descendants who are actually on trial in the matter—not Calvin." Going on from this point it is said:

"The question that interests the contemporary world is not particularly the degree of blame that Calvin ought to be given for the affair, but the kind and extent of apology his present-day admirers are willing to put up for him. The world isn't baiting Calvin—there'd be no fun in that—but Calvinists. Presbyterians and their congeners are usually very vehement in denouncing the wickedness of intolerant papists in the time of the Inquisition; all the world wants to know now is whether they will be as vigorous in denouncing the same kind of thing in a great Protestant. Are there Roman villainies which make Protestant virtues? Unhappily some of the things said on the subject in New York might suggest that there were. But of course, the only right thing for any Protestant to say about this Servetus business is that Calvin was wrong about it; that notwithstanding some insignificant extenuations, like his attempt to substitute beheading for burning, the whole business was a shame to him—a black spot on his memory. If Calvin had been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his Master, he wouldn't have been involved in the affair at all. Let Presbyterians only be square and manly about the case, and the world will soon lose its concern for the affair. Efforts to say smooth things about it, on the contrary, can only end in shaming those who attempt the apology, and worse than that, in imparting to Servetus a rôle of martyrdom altogether beyond the man's deservings."

THE DOUMA FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

"THE most important law for the cultural progress of Russia ever passed by the Douma," is the verdict of the liberal press upon one of the last pieces of legislation enacted by the Douma before adjourning for the summer. This was the bill guaranteeing religious liberty. Despite the Czar's October manifesto granting religious liberty, Greek orthodoxy practically remained as before the state religion, and the persecution of all other creeds continued unabated. Not only were the non-Christian religions discriminated against, so the Russian press informs us, but even the Old Believers, the adherents of the ancient form of the Established Church in Russia, were systematically hounded, and conversion to their faith was prohibited. The Douma in passing the religious-toleration act aims to put an end to all religious persecutions. It provides:

"1. That all citizens of age should have the right to choose their own religion, and be free to change it according to the dictates of their conscience.

"2. That children from the age of fourteen to twenty-one should have the right to choose their religion with the consent of their parents.

"3. That only parents should have the right to determine the religion of children up to the age of fourteen."

By taking no count of those who profess no religion at all these provisions fall short of granting full liberty of conscience. But the liberal deputies in the Douma were forced to yield this point in order to secure the support of the Octoberists without whom the law could not have been brought to a successful issue. As it stands the law is held to have almost the same significance for Russia as the separation act had for France, and the liberal press is jubilant. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* observes:

"For the present we have good reason to rejoice at this triumph of the good cause. Whatever obstacles the law may encounter in its further progress, its adoption by the Douma is of far-reaching importance, because it will raise the position of the Douma in the eyes of the people. We can now look forward to the summer recess with better feelings than we had hoped for a short time ago."

The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), a progressive paper, writes:

"The Douma's vote has clearly demonstrated to the Russian people who it is that stands for liberty of conscience and who is opposed to it. The members of the right, by voting against it, have only served to make this point the clearer. Whatever the future fate of the law may be, the result of the vote will signify the strengthening of the representative body in the country, that is, its strengthening in the hearts of the Russian citizens. This is a result of great import, to be valued especially in these sad days of Russia. Another indirect result will be that it will provide a stimulus for the speedy reform of true orthodoxy and of the true orthodox Church."

The same exultant note is sounded by the *Birzhevaya Viedomosti*, the organ of the industrial and the merchant class:

"The Octoberist party which holds the balance of power in the Douma has stood its test well. It has not permitted itself to be turned astray either by the casuistry or the hysterical shouts of the members of the right, who pretended to see in this law the undermining of our fundamental laws, an attempt against the interests of the ruling Church, and even treason against our fatherland. We greet with joy this victory of the Douma over itself, and over the terrors with which the extreme conservatives tried to intimidate it. The people will know how to appreciate this important step of its chosen representatives toward the rehabilitation of the Russian state."

This law elaborated by a commission after six months' deliberation produced violent debates when introduced into the Douma, culminating in what some Russian papers pronounce "the most discrediting scandal that has occurred in the Douma." The clerical and ultra-conservative deputies fought the law bitterly at every point, and for days indulged in fierce invective against their opponents. When Baron Meyendorff, the temporary presiding officer, politely called Bishop Yevlogy to order for characterizing the language of a liberal deputy "as pharisaical, hypocritical, and a mockery of the truth," he was greeted by a storm of abuse from the right. "How does a foreigner dare to call to order a true orthodox bishop?" "German phiz!" "Put him out!" "Down with the German!" Other epithets were hurled about which the *Riech* declares impossible to reprint, and which compelled the official women stenographers to leave the hall. For a time Baron Meyendorff was threatened with physical violence, and unable to restore order, he adjourned the Douma and left the hall.

The comment of the conservative press reflects in the main the spirit animating the deputies of the right in their fight against the toleration law. The *Russkoye Znamya* (St. Petersburg), the mouthpiece of the notorious League of the Russian People, says:

"The third Douma has now proved that, like the first two Doumas, it is not acting for the preservation of the state but for its destruction."

Even the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which claims to favor a progressive policy, opposes the toleration law on the ground that religious freedom is impossible in Russia:

"We express our firm conviction when we say that the Douma's vote has shown its estrangement not only from the public-spirited elements of the Russian people, but also from plain common sense. It is to be hoped that the Douma did not desire to overthrow the fundamental law. But does not the fundamental law impose upon the Czar, his wife, and heir-apparent the orthodox faith? Then how does this tally with the act passed by the Douma? Has the Douma thought of this? In what position does the law place the Czar, without whose approval all the legislation forced through by a bloc of Octoberists, unbelievers, and followers of strange beliefs must remain void, without force, and without meaning? The Douma seems to have taken no account of the fact that the Greek orthodox Russian people who created the Russian state will not comprehend how a Greek orthodox Russian Czar can approve a law that places Judaism, Mohammedanism, and even paganism on the same footing as the true orthodox religion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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OPERA FOR THE PROLETARIAT

THE Protean Oscar Hammerstein has shown himself in still another guise. Now it is as a schoolmaster in opera; and he has told us that he will initiate "an educational season" to last from August 30 to November 15, merging then into the regular season. When Mr. Hammerstein built the Manhattan it was to cater to a public that was not to be found at the Metropolitan, one whom he said he had caught signs of in the frenzied applause that followed the infrequent operatic solo offered by the vaudeville houses. But the Manhattan prices seemed too rich a bait for this element of the public. Now Mr. Hammerstein drops his "lure" deeper for his audience, and the most he will ask of them is $2 for a seat. The operas to be presented are the standard ones in French and Italian, and the company is to be headed by a youth of twenty-two whose tenor voice is said to have caused Caruso to explode with anger over the fact that their names differ but by a couple of vowels. He is Federico de Carasa. After the season in New York the new company will go to other cities, and, as the New York *Times* observes, will solve the problem whether "the people are craving for good opera, dissociated from fashion and fine clothes" or in other words: "Does the proletariat yearn for art?" Mr. Hammerstein, it is needless to say, is jubilant over his new venture and on returning from the European operatic forcing-houses, thus gave forth his plans to a *Times* reporter:

Courtesy of "Musical America."

FEDERICO DE CARASA,

Mr. Hammerstein's new tenor who is to figure in the season of educational opera.

"My sojourn in Europe was devoted to the recruiting of the ensemble for my opera company, the obtaining of new operas, the formation of an entire company for the opera-comique and the operettas, and the creation of an opera company with material absolutely new to America for one of the most important experiments in my operatic career. This is for what I can justly term the educational season, which is to open the Manhattan Opera House on August 30 and continue until November 15, when the regular subscription season will begin.

"My object in establishing this new company is to create more opera goers, to impart to the masses of our population the beauties and uplifting sentiments of opera, and to do alone what the governments and municipalities of Europe strive to do by the erection of opera-houses and continued subvention.

"From a commercial point of view such an effort by a single individual, unaided by subscriptions or contributions from the wealthy, may be termed foolhardy, but as I am in possession of my own opera-house, equipped with every possible adjunct for opera performances, and as monetary considerations are not entering into my efforts in this direction, the solution depends upon the interest the public will take.

"To allow the masses to enjoy opera performances the prices are to be exceedingly reasonable, but the performances will be of a character and standing bordering on those that the New-York audiences demand during the regular season. The cheapness exists only in the prices.

"Inasmuch as the preliminary season is to have a répertoire of operas in Italian and French, it was necessary, in order to avoid the expense of engaging a double company, to select artists who could sing in both languages. The difficulty of getting such a force can hardly be overestimated. I ransacked the opera-houses of Europe, and now find myself in possession of an ensemble numbering twenty-four singers, which would be a credit to any opera-house."

Mr. Hammerstein thus whets the appetite by a glimpse of preparations:

"The great new tenor, Federico de Carasa," of Madrid; "Marguerite Sylva, a New-York girl; Miranda, a coloratura soprano of European repute, and Mlle. Valdarez, a contralto of phenomenal range, are but a few of this remarkable list of singers which I will present during the educational season. And when it is taken into consideration that the first week's repertoire will consist of performances of 'Le Prophète,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Aïda,' 'Carmen,' and 'La Juive,' that the full Manhattan Opera House chorus and orchestra will participate, and that the prices in the orchestra stalls, with the exception of a few rows, will be $1.50, and decreasing in the upper parts to as low as 50 cents, the undertaking should cause the music-loving people of New York to rally to its support."

A BOND BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA

THE mystery of the sudden and enormous popularity of Signor Sorolla's pictures when exhibited at the hall of the Hispanic Society, New York, is yet unexplained. But one of its important effects was the discovery, for the public at large, of the society itself and the building, popularly called the "Spanish Museum," where its collections are housed. This Society, we are told, boasts no less an object than the breaking down of barriers between the Spanish and English-speaking peoples. How much the Spanish painter himself contributed to the cause is probably incalculable. "At the present time the Spanish and English peoples do not understand each other," said one of the founders of the Society at the time the Hispanic Museum was opened. "It is our purpose to do away with this misunderstanding . . . to make it possible here in New York to study the history, language, literature, and art of the Spanish and Portuguese." The Society was founded on May 18, 1904, and, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "has now become a recognized educational power in the community." The Museum which stands in Audubon Park is thus described:

"It has caused some annoyance among the members to hear their building described as a museum—a title which, as generally understood, is entirely too pretentious, in their opinion. It was not the

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original intention of the Society that their home should be known as anything other than just what it really is—the home of the Hispanic Society of America, a place primarily for the small collections of works of art and numerous volumes preserved by its members. In short, it was to serve as a reference library, and its equipment has been acquired with that intention.

"But if such was the original purpose of its founders, the Society would seem to have outgrown their expectations. Clearly they did not foresee what the future had in store, for its sphere of influence to-day has exceeded the narrow limits originally set down. As a semi-public institution, the Hispanic Society has taken its place among those of the foremost rank, and whatever may be the opinion of its members as to the most appropriate designation for their home, it has undoubtedly acquired all the ear-marks of a public museum. . . . . .

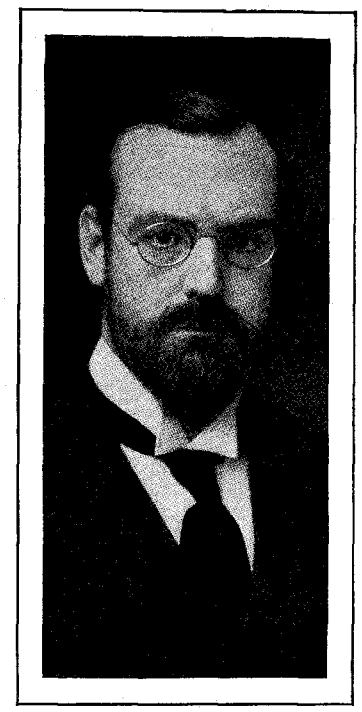
"It is worth noting that no wood has been used in the construction of the Hispanic Society building. It is absolutely fire-proof. To casual observers who visit the place, this is not apparent, for the interior finishings are made to look like wood. As a matter of fact, every bit of trim and molding is copper, tho it does not so appear to the eye. The exterior is treated in Spanish style, with sloping tile roof and high Ionic columns, which flank the main entrance. The approach is by graded terraces from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, which lead up to the main façade, bearing a frieze on which are inscribed the names of Columbus, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Camoens, Loyola, and Velasquez.

"The rear façade has been treated more simply, there being no windows on this side in order to present an unbroken wall space within for exhibitions of paintings. The frieze in the rear bears the names of other notable men of Spain—Averroes, Almanzor, The Cid, Charles V., Magellan, San Martin, and Calderon.

"Above the basement and sub-basement, wherein are the stack and storage-rooms, vaults, photographic, librarians', and cataloguers' rooms, is the main reading and exhibition chamber. It is a large, high-ceilinged room, in Spanish Renaissance, and executed in terra cotta. It was in this room that the works of Sorolla and Zuloaga were displayed. Space for objects of sculpture, pictures, manuscripts, maps, and other objects of interest is afforded in the galleries encircling the main reading-room, while there are balconies above this devoted to the use of the museum proper. . . . . .

"Students of Hispanic lore take delight in pointing out to visitors a huge pair of bronze Arabic doors that flank the main entrance. According to data in President Huntington's possession, these doors were built in the year 1381, by a Mameluke general, Barkok. They were taken from a mosque in Cairo, and are of great interest as showing the character of Arabic art before the influence of Christianity began to be felt. Intricate as is their design, the massive portals contain no semblance of living objects. In the center of each is a ponderous knocker, from which shields and other heraldic emblems radiate in all directions.

"To the layman, these doors are a marvel of workmanship, but they are full of meaning to the experienced eye. With the aid of these portals, supplemented by one of the largest collections of tiles from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, students are able to trace the gradual development and changes in Spanish, Moorish, and Arabic art, almost down to the present day. The tiles, which are to be seen in another part of the building, are called in Spanish 'azulejos,' from 'azul,' meaning blue. The old Spanish tile-makers used much blue in their craft.



ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
The moving spirit in the founding of the Hispanic Society and its present president.

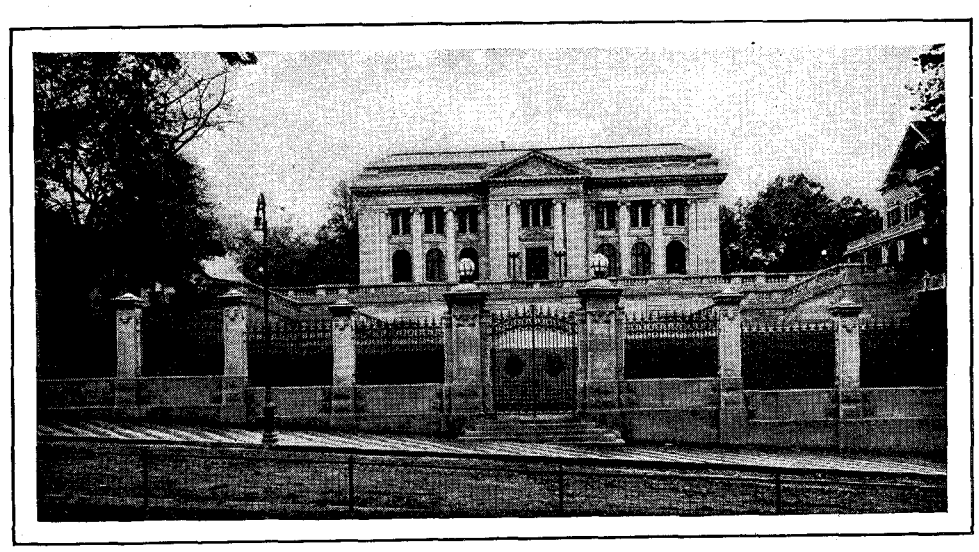
"Included in the collection of relics are specimens of pottery from the fifth century before Christ to the present time, textiles, coins, medals, silver, sixteenth-century carvings in wood and marble, and ironwork. Grouped, they constitute one of the most valuable and complete collections of the kind in existence. Considerable important matter relating to the voyage of Columbus and the subsequent settlement of the Spaniards in this country is also to be found on the shelves of the museum, and there are more than 30,000 volumes of reference relating to the history and literature of various languages. An original copy of 'Don Quixote' is among the relics highly prized by the Society. The *Revue Hispanique*, a volume devoted to matters of interest to students of Hispanic history, is published four times a year in Paris by the Society, and it also issues from time to time pamphlets on Hispanic subjects and maps."

The moving spirit in this enterprise was Mr. Archer Huntington, who has contributed both zeal and money to the furtherance of the project.

By the terms of the constitution active membership in the Hispanic Society is limited to one hundred "known as an international body," while the number of corresponding members is not restricted. The Society also elects honorary members, associates, and fellows. Mr. Huntington is its president; Mr. W. R. Martin, the librarian. The account in *The Evening Post* gives this additional information:

"In addition there is an advisory board, composed of representative Americans and Spaniards. This board is at present constituted as follows: Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulché-Delbosc, Hugo A. Rennert, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Darius Ogden Mills, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Florimond Duke of Loubat.

"Red tape is conspicuously absent in the workings of the organization, and the few rules that have been laid down are for the convenience of visitors who use the building, its valuable collections of letters, and manuscripts and books, as well as for the members themselves. While the facilities of the museum are at the disposal of all those who apply, books and other works of interest to the student are never taken outside the building. It is a reference library exclusively, and not even the members and officers of the Society, who constitute but a small part of those who have come to rely upon the material there, are allowed to infringe upon this rule."



THE HISPANIC MUSEUM,
Founded by the Hispanic Society which aims to propagate a better understanding between Spanish- and English-speaking peoples.

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READING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

THE college student may well wonder if there is anything left to learn about him. If it were not generally supposed that, at this season, he emerges from academic halls plentifully supplied with self-satisfaction he might be dismayed at the analytical gaze that the world turns upon him. "There is much discussion concerning his value to the world at large," observes one writer with nonchalance. It is perhaps one reason why this contributor to *The Outlook*, Mr. D. H. Stevens, has "sought to discover how much interest college students have in current events and what class of reading-matter they find interesting." Mr. Stevens pursued his investigations in "one of the larger universities of the Middle West," and finds that at least in this case the common supposition is not supported by the facts that students are too busy with their text-books to read anything further. The questions that were put to the students—under-classmen in the present instance—were these:

"First, whether or not they habitually read any daily paper; second, whether they read any weekly; third, what books of fiction they had read during the past six months; and, fourth, what books aside from novels had been read during the same period. All of this reading was to be apart from the requirements of any college class. The group included about the same number of men as of women, and eighty-eight replies were received. It is believed that all of the papers were carefully and honestly prepared."

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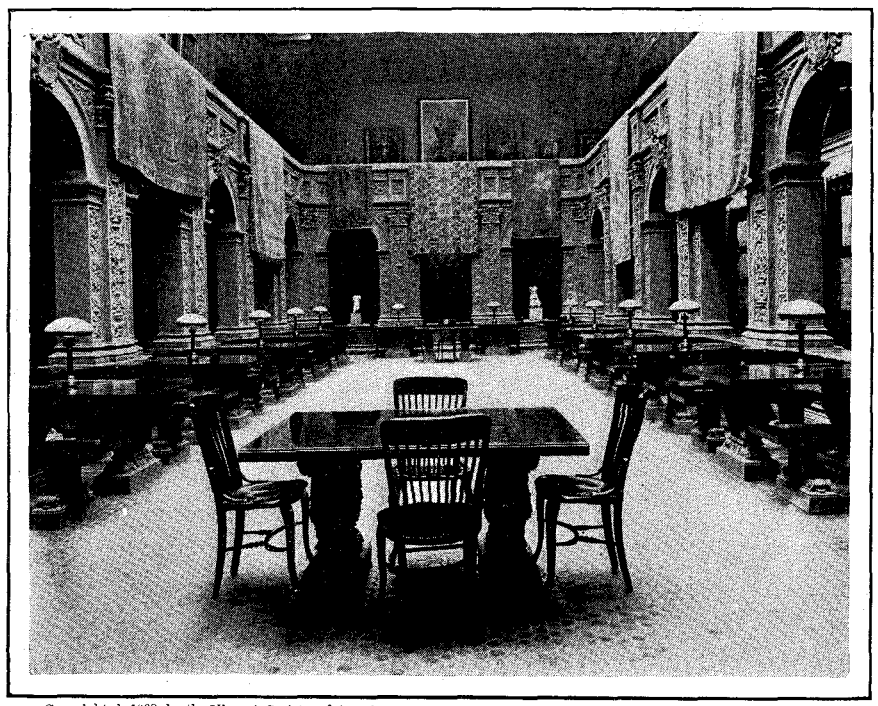
ROOM AT THE HISPANIC MUSEUM,
Showing ancient pottery and sculpture, cabinets of rare books and manuscripts, and reproductions of famous Spanish paintings.

Daily papers it was found did not constitute a habit. "Thirty-five per cent. of the number, that is, thirty of the eighty-eight students, habitually read no daily papers." This fact, "well known among teachers," may cause astonishment outside college walls. "The men read the headings, a little political news, and all of the sporting sheet; a very few of them keep well informed of the important events of the world as they occur." Few care for the "yellow" sheet; "nearly all of the papers named are clean sheets, and the majority of them are non-partizan in politics." But weekly papers find more favor. We read:

"The interest in weekly papers was found to be more lively than in newspapers. Twenty students are not regular readers of any weekly; but many of these read them occasionally. On the other hand, many of the entire number read two or three weekly journals, and all of this reading seems to have been done with thoroughness. Three students are habitual readers of scientific journals, nine of religious papers, and twenty-four of papers that review current events. By far the largest number, forty-six in all, read weeklies made up of editorials on current topics and of short stories. Two facts are apparent from these figures: college students are especially fond of fiction in the short-story form, and they gain their knowledge of current events through the brief editorials of the weekly instead of from the daily paper. The weeklies named were, without exception, non-partizan journals with a national circulation, that treat topics in an unprejudiced, comprehensive manner. It is evident that the student who keeps well informed on current events is coming to depend on the weekly paper for his information.



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MAIN HALL OF THE HISPANIC MUSEUM.
This room was cleared for the exhibition of the works of Sorolla and Zuloaga. The former artist's paintings drew more than 150,000 visitors.

"Why the journals that contain short stories are preferred is revealed by the following facts concerning novel-reading. No figures were obtained regarding monthly magazines, but a general expression showed the same general facts that appear in the figures concerning the weeklies. All of the students are readers of some monthly magazine, but all naturally choose monthlies and weeklies of the same general character.

"Passing from fiction in its shorter forms to a consideration of the novel, we discover the cause for the popularity of the short story among college students. During six months of residence in college, all but sixteen had read some longer work of fiction. Fourteen had read a novel every month, and two had read one every fortnight. But the average number read by each student during the six months was less than four. The explanation seems to be that the student rarely finds time to read uninterruptedly a story of three or four hundred

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pages. In his demand for condensed stories he is thoroughly American. College duties are acting as an actual restraint upon the tendency to read novels that is natural to younger people. What few novels had been read during the six months were of every conceivable sort, varying from the staid works of Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott to the popular, and even some of the notorious, works of our own writers. Evidently most of them were read through capricious curiosity rather than because of any well-developed taste for a special type of fiction."

More "surprizing" facts were discovered in the realm of non-fiction. Less than half read the Bible with any regularity. About the same number show an interest in essays on a wide range of subjects. Emerson, Van Dyke, and Carlyle have many followers. "Thirty-three students had read some poetry for pleasure, principally Longfellow and Tennyson. About fifteen have an interest in modern plays that has doubtless been aroused by seeing the stage production." Further:

"Among the eighty-eight students, five had read the biography of one great man during the six months' time. Of these five, four were women! Truly, 'the wisest books in the libraries,' the well-springs of inspiration for the youth of all ages, lie in sore straits. It is possible that history and literature courses afford college students some conceptions of the characters of the world's great men. But such brief reference can give them very little inspiration in comparison with that gained by a detailed study of the struggles, discouragements, and final success of some one great man. The value of biographical study in the formation of character is too well known to need an extended defense.

"From these facts some conclusions are obvious. The college student of to-day has a wholesome, tho misguided, taste in his general reading. Doubtless a more careful direction of his outside reading during high-school years would greatly develop his taste for standard fiction. American college students are clearly deficient in two fields of knowledge that are familiar ground to his English cousins, namely, present-day politics and the English Bible. A similar inquiry in English schools would scarcely reveal any such ignorance of biography as appears in this specific case.

"This lack of interest in biography, as well as other faulty habits in reading, might easily be remedied by the suggestive directions of high-school and college instructors. It is a matter worthy of attention. The acquirement of a correct taste in reading is a large part of a liberal education, particularly in an age when reading is an almost universal habit. There are many evidences of poor taste in reading throughout America. The mass is unwieldy and the process of improvement slow. But there is a very definite work, and one that will greatly elevate the general taste for profitable reading, to be done in our colleges and universities."

THE LONELY MAN OF DENMARK

IT is often said that we bow respectfully to the great books—and do not read them. But it must be seldom given to a man to find himself the object of such veneration and neglect. Yet this is the picture we are given of George Brandes, the Danish critic and essayist, the author among other things of a life of Shakespeare and a work on the Romantic movement in Europe. He has achieved a European fame, his books are translated into English, he is one of the recognized intellectual giants, yet he asserts that few buy his books, his royalties are pitifully small. He spends his days in contemptuous aloofness from the world, pursuing the intellectual life and writing more books that only the very few will read. "I am famous," he said to Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, who not long since paid him a visit. "But that is of no avail if nobody reads me. My publishers never sell more than forty copies of my books." In the St. Louis *Mirror* we read further Mr. Viereck's account of his interview:

"'Impossible!' I cried. 'They must cheat you.'

"'No. I have many publishers, and they can't all be crooked. Why, of the British edition of my memoirs only two copies were actually sold!'

"'I am sure,' I said, 'that one was bought by James Huneker.'

"'They haven't even issued the second volume. And I don't ask them. I am too proud.'

"'How could you have made your reputation, if the sales of your books are so circumscribed?'

"'I am sure I don't know. Some time ago I was lionized in France. I was dragged from banquet to banquet. Countless tributes were paid to my genius. And yet, I knew that none of the people who said sweet things to me had read my books. Only one of my books had been issued in French at that time.'

"'But they read your essays in magazines. I have heard it said that they pay you fabulous prices.'

"A sad smile flickered across the Jovian visage. 'When the twentieth century was about to be ushered in, a prosperous German newspaper wrote to me that they had planned to publish a full-page review of the nineteenth century by a poet, a philosopher, and a scholar, and that I was their man because I combined in my person the qualities of the three. I don't care to write for newspapers. It detracts from my vitality and distracts me from my real pursuits. But as the chance for such an article occurs only once in a hundred years, and I didn't expect to live through another century, I agreed to undertake the task for a remuneration of 500 crowns ($125). They replied regretting that they had written to me, and that in view of my unreasonable demands they would be compelled to enlist the service of less expensive pens.'

"'But surely American magazines pay you well?'

"'They write to me occasionally for contributions and ask me to name my own price. I don't care to do that sort of thing for less than 500 crowns. And they usually send me one-half of what I demand.'

"'That is almost incredible.'

"'I am old. The public is used to my name. They want new people. Younger writers. And I don't blame them.'

"I wonder if Homer or Goethe would have observed with such colossal indifference the rising of new suns on the literary horizon. And if the yellow press would have put them on half-pay.

"'Why,' Brandes continued, and his eyes swept across an immense row of books reaching from one end of the room to the other, 'all my books published in the English language earn for me less than $50 per annum.'

"Fifty dollars! Was such the interest paid by us on the greatest outlay of intellectual capital the world has known since the days of Voltaire!

"'But,' I questioned, 'how about the series of contemporary men of letters published under your editorship in the United States, in Germany, and in England?'

"'I have resigned the editorship. Subsequently, the publisher offered me 100 marks ($25) for the use of my name.'

"And Theodore Roosevelt is paid $1 a word!

"'And then,' Brandes added, pointing contemptuously to a booklet in English, 'this is merely one chapter from one of my books. I suspect it is too expensive to reprint them entirely in the English language. I write only in Danish. As a young man, I used to write German and English, but I can't bother to rewrite my books several times. I must devote myself to my studies.'"

There was something inspiring as well as pathetic, observes Mr. Viereck, in the figure of this world-renowned writer who faithfully worked night and day to embody his visions for the forty people who buy his books! "Swinburne said with delightful irony that he worked for antiquity. George Brandes cares likewise not a whit for the present and not a whit for the future." He said:

"'All great men have been in conflict with their age. A great man's life is one continuous battle against mediocrity, which he outshines and which strives to obscure him. When Shakespeare left London not a single banquet was given in his honor. When he buried himself in Stratford, mediocrity triumphed. But now the laugh is on them. A great man expresses merely himself, altho it has been said of Voltaire that he was not a man, but an epoch. I don't believe in nationalism. I don't believe in nations. The Germans and the Americans are perfectly mad in their racial pride. And we Danes call ourselves the people of God's heart! There are only individuals. Nothing else. No progress. Nothing. What we call progress being merely the progressive idiocy of the world.'"

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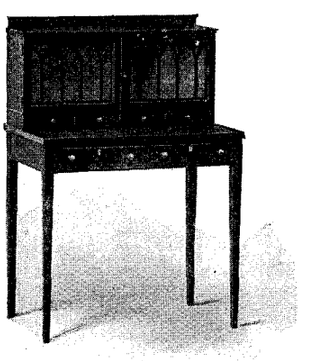

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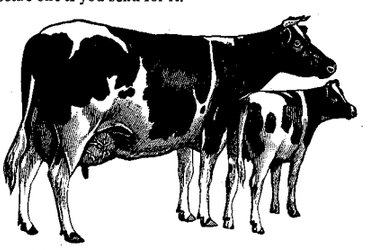

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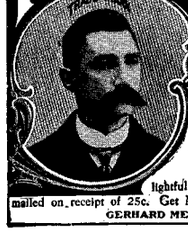

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CURRENT POETRY

The Child in the Garden

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

When to the garden of untroubled thought
I came of late, and saw the open door,
And wished again to enter and explore
The sweet, wild ways with stainless bloom inwrought,
And bowers of innocence with beauty fraught,
It seemed some purer voice must speak before
It dared to tread the garden, loved of yore,
That Eden lost unknown, and found unsought.

Then just within the gate I saw a child—
A strange child, yet to my heart most dear—
He held his hands to me, and softly smiled
With eyes that knew no shade of sin or fear;
"Come in," he said, "and play awhile with me;
I am the little child you used to be."

—*The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia).

Youth of the Year

BY MARY NORSWORTHY SHEPARD

Friends, I did know the maid had passed this way,
For through the orchard's branching tracery
The wind had blown her rosy frock about,
To float and catch on every naked tree.

And where the brook, beneath the alder shade,
Cleaves through the mead its Hyla-haunted rim,
Her purple veil had floated to the ground,
And the bright sod with violets was dim.

But when I knelt beside the rounded pool,
The radiant double of the sky to see,
Over my shoulder in that limpid glass
She bent—and looked at me.

—*Harper's Magazine* (July).

Noon

BY FREDERIC MANNING

Charmed into silence lay
The forest, dimly lit;
No wind that summer day
Moved the least leaf of it:

No choric branches stirred
Its calm profound and deep,
Nor voice of any bird,
But silence dreamed like sleep.

Like dew upon the grass
It fell upon my soul:
Loosed it to soar and pass
Beyond the stars' control.

Vague memories it woke,
Shapes far too frail for touch;
And then the silence broke:
Lest I should learn too much.

—*Atlantic Monthly* (July).

The Consoler

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

Time comes to grief as sleep to weariness.
On silent sandals and with shadowy hair
Sleep bends to sooth the fretful daytime care,
And Time unto my grief shall do no less.
But yet a little and his hands shall press
Above the weeping eyes and close them there,
Above the trembling lips, till all despair
Lies like a sleeping child in his caress.

And when my sorrow wakes it will not be
My sorrow any more, for I shall smile,
Beholding it, to know it comforted;
No sorrow, but a gentle memory
That still may walk with me a little while,
At twilight, or when April boughs are spread.

—*Cosmopolitan Monthly* (August).

Superior to Lemonade
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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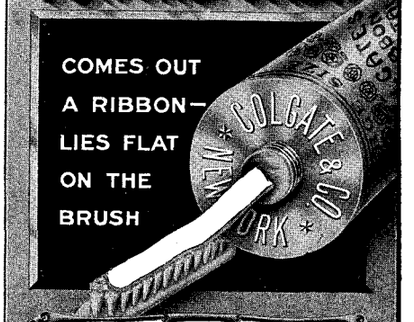

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Rubbing It In.—"Why do you always go out on the balcony when I begin to sing, John? Can't you bear to listen to me?"

"It isn't that, but I don't want the neighbors to think I'm a wife-beater."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Corrected.—Mosie was a typhoid convalescent. He had been in the hospital seven weeks, but in all that time no one had succeeded in winning even the faintest smile from the little fellow. Perhaps the sorrows of Russia were still too vivid a memory.

And then one day the nurse tickled him playfully under the chin. He looked up with a pitiful little smile.

"Oh, so you are ticklish!" said the nurse, laughing.

"No, ma'am," he replied, the smile instantly vanishing, "I'm Yiddish."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Up-to-Date.—LADY—"But poverty is no excuse for being dirty! Do you *never* wash your face?"

TRAMP (with an injured air)—"Pardon me, Lady, but I've adopted this 'ere dry-cleanin' process as bein' more 'ealthy and 'i-geenic."—*Punch.*

Giving Her Away.—"Who gave the bride away?"

"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!' "—*Western Christian Advocate.*

As a Last Resort.—The stranger had been compelled to linger twenty-four hours within the gates.

"Well," queried the landlord of the village inn, as the stranger was settling his bill, "what do you think of our place as a summer resort?"

"I'd hate to tell you," answered the stranger, as he picked up his grip. "Even what I think of it as a last resort would not look well in print."—*Chicago News.*

HOME TESTING
A Sure and Easy Test on Coffee.

To decide the all important question of coffee, whether or not it is really the hidden cause of physical ails and approaching fixed disease, one should make a test of 10 days by leaving off coffee entirely and using well-made Postum.

If relief follows you may know to a certainty that coffee has been your vicious enemy. Of course you can take it back to your heart again, if you like to keep sick.

A lady says: "I had suffered with stomach trouble, nervousness and terrible sick headaches ever since I was a little child, for my people were always great coffee drinkers and let us children have all we wanted. I got so I thought I could not live without coffee but I would not acknowledge that it caused my suffering.

"Then I read so many articles about Postum that I decided to give it a fair trial. I had not used it two weeks in place of coffee until I began to feel like a different person. The headaches and nervousness disappeared and whereas I used to be sick two or three days out of a week while drinking coffee I am now well and strong and sturdy seven days a week, thanks to Postum.

"I had been using Postum three months and had never been sick a day when I thought I would experiment and see if it really was coffee that caused the trouble, so I began to drink coffee again and inside of a week I had a sick spell. I was so ill I was soon convinced that coffee was the cause of all my misery and I went back to Postum with the result that I was soon well and strong again and determined to stick to Postum and leave coffee alone in the future."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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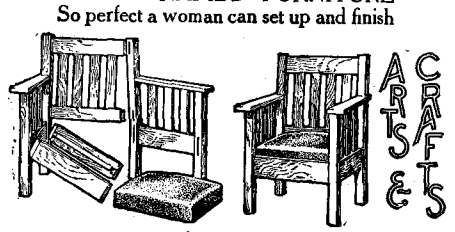

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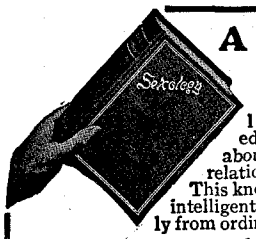

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His Mother's Pride.—MR. RYLEY—"Why are yez decoratin', Mrs. Murphy?"

MRS. MURPHY—"Me b'y Denny is comin' home the day."

MR. RYLEY—"I t'ought it waz for foive years he was sint up."

MRS. MURPHY—"He wuz; but he got a year off for good behayvure."

MR. RYLEY—"An' sure, it must be a great comfort for ye to have a good b'y loike that."—*Tit-Bits.*

Truly Celestial.—YOUNG LADY—"This novel is heavenly. I never read one with so many romantic unfortunates and miserable failures in it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

And She Took Her Flight.—"What! Beatrice gone off? She was considered quite an angel of a wife!"

"Exactly so. But she had at last found out that her wings would act."—*Fischietto.*

Playing Too Safe.—A prisoner at the sessions had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving previous convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the judge of the prisoner angrily.

"Your lordship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Home Herald.*

Fears Confirmed.—An old couple lived in the mountains of eastern Tennessee; he was ninety-five and she ninety. Their son, a man of seventy, died. As the old folks crossed the pasture to their cabin after the burial the woman noticed a tear roll down her husband's cheek. She patted him tenderly on the arm and said:

"Never mind, John, never mind; you know I always said we never would raise that boy."—*Success.*

No Use.—JAIL SUPERINTENDENT—"That fellow makes more noise than ever with his shouting and roaring. There is only one thing left—to get him out of hearing. Take him off to the solitary cell."

TURNKEY—"That would do no good, the rogue is a ventriloquist."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

For "Business is Business."—"Mama," asked little three-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie, "he could not leave his business."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Retort Courteous.—SPINSTER—"Aren't you weary of waiting for him to come?"

MATRON—"And aren't you weary of having no one to wait for?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Then You'll Find Out.—"Tell me," said the lovelorn youth, "what's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you?"

"Marry her," replied Peckham promptly.—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

The Highest Folly.—A.—"The height of folly, is not to listen when some one says something nice about you."

B.—"Nonsense, the height of folly is not to listen when some one says something nasty about some one else."—*Gaulois.*

Precisely.—IKEY—"Vat is a promoter?"

FATHER OF IKE—"A promoter is von who vill supply der ocean if some von else vill furnish der ships."—*Princeton Tiger.*

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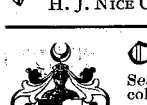

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No Relief.—FATHER—"And so your teacher is dead?"

SONNY—"What's the good of that while the school is still there?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Cetacean Tears.—Capt. H. P. Nuse of the *Celtic* was regaling a little group of ladies with sea stories.

"One trip," he said, "there was a woman who bothered the officers and me to death about whales. Her one desire was to see a whale. A dozen times a day she besought us to have her called if a whale hove in sight.

"I said rather impatiently to her one afternoon:

"'But, madam, why are you so anxious about this whale question?'

"'Captain,' she answered, 'I want to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to see such an enormous creature cry.'"—*Rochester Herald.*

There's the Rub.—JUDGE (to prisoner)—"When your ten years' imprisonment is over, you will have the opportunity of returning to the society of your fellow men. You will doubtless have work offered you."

PRISONER—"That's what is troubling me."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Logical Rather Than Mathematical.—In one of Boston's primary schools the other day the head master of the district presented a problem for the scholars that would require the use of fractions. He expected the answer, "I don't know." The problem: "If I had eight potatoes how could I divide them among nine boys?" One bright-looking youngster raised his hand. "Well?" said the master. "Mash them," promptly replied the young mathematician.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 11.—The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin at Geneva closes with a pageant.

July 12.—Ex-President Castro renounces his right to the Presidency and asks for a piece of ground in Venezuela, in order that he may die there.

July 13.—The Persian Constitutionalist forces enter Teheran.

July 14.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is appointed Imperial Chancellor of Germany in succession to Prince von Buelow.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 12.—The House passes the Senate joint resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax.

GENERAL

July 11.—Professor Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer, dies at his home in Washington.

July 13.—The committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the subject of direct primaries holds a session in Boston and secures information regarding the working of the Massachusetts primary law.

July 14.—Edward Payson Weston completes his walk from New York to San Francisco, having covered 3,895 miles in 105 days and 5 hours.

Rioting, in which several are seriously injured, follows the strike of employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburg.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

FEATURES OF THE CORPORATION TAX

The corporation tax which, early in July, first seemed certain to become a law, having passed the Senate, has been a subject of wide discussion in financial journals and in many daily newspapers which treat editorially of finance. Financial journals in the main have vigorously opposed it: they devote many columns to discussions of its features. One of the notable outlines of it was printed in *The Financial Chronicle* of July 3. That paper was unable to discover any merits in the tax "other than that it must prove a large revenue-producer." It described the tax as "an administration measure out and out," and as "of the precise character desired by the administration." In its analysis of the tax the same paper pointed out that the bill makes no distinction between corporations engaged in interstate trade and those operating exclusively within State boundaries, since it applies to all. Nor has any distinction been made as to the character of the business done, or the extent of the operations carried on. The tax is 2 per cent. upon the "entire net income over and above $5,000. In ascertaining the amount of a corporation's income, the deductions allowed are as follows:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid within the year out of income in the maintenance and operation of the business.

(2) All losses actually sustained within the year, and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any.

(3) The interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness, but only to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year.

(4) All sums paid within the year for taxes.

It is provided in the bill that no collector, deputy collector, clerk, or other employee of the Government shall make known to any person, except as provided by law, any information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duties, while making inquiries, except upon the special direction of the President. Under this provision, it is made possible for the President to make public information otherwise not to be public. *The Chronicle* remarks, however, that, even without the disclosure of such information as may have been acquired during the course of an examination, "all the essential facts of a corporation's business" will be laid bare through the publication of the regular annual returns. Rivals in this way will be able to know what each other is doing, and what have been the gross income, expenses, payments for interest, losses, etc.—all of which will be "open to the gaze of all."

Severe penalties are imposed for returns falsely made, or intended to be false. In case of a corporation a fine of 100 per cent. is imposed for such offense, which means that the tax, instead of being 2 per cent., will be 4 per cent. Should there be refusal to make a return, or to verify a return on an order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 50 per cent. will be added to the amount of the tax, so that the corporation would pay 3 per cent. instead of 2. The tax is made due on June 30. If not paid then, 5 per cent. will be charged against the amount unpaid, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. Should any corporation fail to make a return, or render a false return, there will be a penalty of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000. Any individual authorized to make returns and making false ones, is made guilty of a misdemeanor, with a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Many citations for and against the bill from newspapers in all parts of the country have been given in this paper already. *The Chronicle* more recently characterizes the measure as "most obnoxious and reprehensible." It believes that it will prove "extremely pernicious in working and in practise." The New York *Times* says it is "disreputable in its origin, false in its nature and its pretensions, dishonest in every line of its text, and in the arguments by which it has been supported." Continuing, the writer says:

"To begin with, the project was not begotten of those who have it in custody. It is a brat kidnapped out of the Denver platform of Bryan, and is now made to serve the political necessities of its foster parents. It has no Republican lineage. It is not a tax for revenue, but for spying. It was accepted by Republican Senators like Mr. Aldrich, not because they liked it or believed in it—they hate it—but because it was the only means at hand for beating the income tax, which they hated worse. It was entirely fitting that this fraudulent measure should be used to defraud the sincere advocates of an income tax.

"The tax serves the Administration's purpose in hoodwinking those Roosevelt Republicans who are vigilant in detecting every sign of reaction and backsliding from the Roosevelt policies. This is a Roosevelt policy. It gives the Federal Executive that power of prying into the affairs of all the corporations which Mr. Roosevelt hoped to accomplish by a license law. The thimblerigging policy that has carried the bill through thus far will be continued up to the very bench of the Supreme Court."

The same paper on July 3 printed cable dispatches from prominent Americans abroad who favored the tax. Among these was Henry Seligman, who said one of its merits was that it would prove "one of the easiest ways of raising revenue for the Government." He added "that the day had passed when corporations could successfully resist public opinion which demands the publicity of their affairs in so far as they actually concern the public." William C. Trull, a corporation lawyer of New York, was quoted from London as saying a tax on the net profits of corporations would be "the fairest that could be imposed if it were the only tax they had to sustain." Het hought, however, there should be only a single tax laid on corporations, this being levied on either the gross or the net receipts. The public had "an

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undoubted right to know the inside doings of all corporations, in so far as they affect public interest."

A HIGH RECORD OF CLEARINGS FOR JUNE

Bank exchanges in this country for the month of June established a record not only for the year 1909, but "the highest record of June in any year of the country's history," says the New York *Evening Post*. Compared with May there was an increase of 8 per cent., and compared with June of last year one of 20 per cent. In New York the increase over 1908 was 61 per cent., in Philadelphia 19 per cent., in Boston 18 per cent., in Chicago 25 per cent., and St. Louis 12 per cent. In *The Financial Outlook* compilations, as regularly made of clearings, having been classified by important cities and sections of the country, make in comparison with other years the following showing:

1909.	1908.	1907.
New York:		
$9,111,703,304	$5,653,859,917	$6,369,172,965
Philadelphia:		
573,932,026	482,850,842	606,538,848
Pittsburg:		
199,433,620	169,520,795	238,607,050
Baltimore:		
119,359,395	102,212,110	123,982,022
Boston:		
659,987,405	563,726,446	643,428,275
Chicago:		
1,186,719,823	952,873,903	1,030,270,994
Cincinnati:		
115,048,850	98,662,650	115,022,050
Cleveland:		
71,887,119	59,820,975	75,624,948
San Francisco:		
159,677,993	137,195,869	168,591,207
Kansas City:		
180,986,337	121,692,681	125,883,914
St. Louis:		
268,719,046	240,615,382	257,990,526
New Orleans:		
62,863,320	54,133,269	66,685,084
Middle States:		
10,187,546,793	6,565,418,673	7,502,959,662
New England States:		
755,023,484	645,442,963	737,453,888
Middle Western States:		
1,648,343,445	1,355,774,034	1,486,058,310
Pacific States:		
415,297,413	328,418,821	385,667,578
Othern Western States:		
486,750,027	388,370,226	424,716,617
Southern States:		
657,492,771	564,776,463	622,534,520
Total United States:		
$14,150,453,933	$9,848,204,180	11,159,390,575
Outside New York:		
5,038,750,629	4,194,344,263	4,790,217,610

Clearings of the whole United States for the month of June in this compilation compare for a series of years as follows:

1909....	$78,773,311,364	1904....	$8,072,001,137
1908....	9,848,204,180	1903....	9,422,181,909
1907....	11,159,390,575	1902....	8,208,741,458
1906....	12,245,457,807	1901....	10,109,722,739
1905....	10,810,069,816	1900....	6,667,616,603

For the first six months of 1909 comparison with other years is made as follows:

1909....	$78,773,311,364	1904....	$50,201,859,276
1908....	60,480,207,806	1903....	57,262,856,622
1907....	77,764,241,485	1902....	57,422,315,845
1906....	80,227,172,623	1901....	64,020,923,236
1905....	71,027,646,895	1900....	43,153,042,460

A RAILROAD IN ALASKA

Summer tourists who go to Seattle this year are expected in large numbers to proceed thence to Alaska by the inland water route, their destination in many cases being Skagway, altho there are two routes, mainly outside, which proceed to Alaskan ports farther west. Tourists who go to Skagway will have an opportunity to see the White Pass and Yukon Railway. This line connects Skagway with the head of navigation on the Yukon River. It has been described as "one of the most unique railroads on the planet." Some portions of it cost to build as high as $75,000 or $100,000 per mile. The road, however, has proved to be well paying. Most of its cars on the southern journey are empty, but for the north trip the rates are so high that this last is more than offset. Steamers to Skagway will stop there long enough to give tourists an opportunity to inspect the new road.

THE MATURING OF BONDS

It is estimated that approximately $250,000,000 in notes and bonds will have become due this year, and that next year those which come due will amount to $500,000,000. Some of those which have already, or will later, come due this year, are short-term notes, contracted during the high money rates of two years ago. Railroads could not afford to put out long-term bonds at high rates and hence issued short-term notes. These have ranged in duration from one to three years. Among the notable issues of bonds due this year are the following:

Company	*Due.*	*Amount.*
American Locomotive 5s	Oct. 1,	$1,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio 5s	March 2,	3,700,000
National R. R. of Mexico 5s	April 1,	10,000,000
St. Louis, Memphis and Southwestern 4½s	June 1,	15,627,000
Southern Railway 5s	April 1,	16,000,000
Wabash Railroad 5s	May 10,	6,150,000
United Railways of St. Louis 5s	July 1,	1,200,000
New Orleans Terminal 6s	April 10,	2,500,000
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	March 1,	6,000,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 6s	Oct. 1,	6,970,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6s	April 1,	6,000,000
St. Louis and San Francisco 5s	June 1,	6,500,000
United States Rubber 5s	Sept. 15,	8,000,000

Many of these bonds originally were issued for extended terms, two of the above having been issued as long ago as 1879. In providing for maturing bonds the method employed by railroads has been explained by a writer of *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, who says:

"The corporations do not actually pay them as a man would pay a bill for merchandise when it falls due. This would be too great a financial strain. Instead, in most cases they issue new securities and use the proceeds of the sale to pay the maturing obligations. Sometimes the new securities are exchanged for the old on a basis that makes the deal especially attractive to the holder of the old bonds. Frequently he gets a cash bonus. The bonds issued to take up other bonds are called refunding bonds. The whole performance is known as refinancing."

As to the prices of bonds as affected by becoming due, the writer says the price always changes. If the bond has been selling above par it will go down, when due, while if it has been selling below par it will go up. In both cases, the change is due to the fact that at maturity the bond must be redeemed at its par value. The writer continues:

"Some idea of the extent of the new financing may be gained when it is stated that the total amount (par value) of securities brought out in January of this year aggregated the sum of $157,000,000. More than half of this came from the railroads.

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Denver and Rio Grande 5s	17,250,000
Chicago and Northwestern 3½s	16,250,000
Boston and Maine 4½s	11,700,000
Norfolk and Western 4s	10,000,000
Chicago and Alton 3s	8,000,000
Seaboard Receivers' Certificates 5s	4,250,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4½s	3,170,000

"The new issue of Louisville and Nashville bonds was made to take care of the collateral trust bonds which were called for payment. The Denver and Rio Grande, Boston and Maine, and Chicago and Northwestern issues were made to take care of maturing obligations and to raise money for road needs.

"During January, 1908, the issue of new securities was almost the same as the corresponding month of this year, but there was a difference in the character of the securities. Last year the issues of short-term notes in January aggregated $54,000,000. This year the amount of notes brought out was only $3,500,000. Last year, however, money rates were high and the country was still staggering from the effects of a panic. This year the money rates are easy and the railroads and other corporations are able to put out long-term bonds.

"The later issues this year are, perhaps, more important than those earlier made. Chief among them is the Pennsylvania-Railroad loan. The stockholders of the company are asked to authorize an issue aggregating $80,000,000. One need of this loan is to take care of $60,000,000 in collateral trust gold notes, which come due next year; the remaining $20,000,000 to be devoted to improvements, chief of them being the vast tunnel and terminal operations now under way in New York City. This loan illustrates another phase of refinancing, which is that maturing debts must be anticipated some time ahead. This is necessary on account of the shifting condition of the money market and other factors which enter into the investment business.

"Another important new issue is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which will aggregate $20,000,000. This is another road whose securities are regarded as standard investments.

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VARIOUS KINDS OF BONDS

Frederick Lownhaupt contributes to *Moody's Magazine* a brief outline of the various types and classes of bonds now prominent in the investment market, including in particular first-mortgage bonds, general mortgages, convertibles, debentures, and collateral trusts. He does not deal specifically with Government and municipal bonds, inasmuch as they are in a class by themselves. They differ from railroad bonds in that they are not secured; they comprize in fact the greater part of all unsecured bonds. Eliminating these from the outline, the writer proceeds to state what has been meant in the past by first-, second-, and third-mortgage bond, these terms being less frequently employed now than formerly. He says:

"A bond may be *first* in fact, as when it gives an absolutely prior lien; it may be so only in a relative sense in that it indicates

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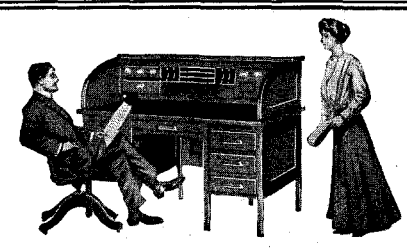

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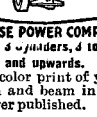

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the order in which the bond was put out by the issuing company; or, the use of the term *first* in the name of a bond, undesirable and loose tho it be in such instances, may be upon the slight ground that the mortgage is indeed first on some part of the property while on other parts it may have but a third or fourth claim. It is, therefore, obvious that the mere presence of this term in a title does not necessarily make the bond an absolutely prior lien. It has been estimated that 95 per cent. in number and 95 per cent. in value of steam railroads 'firsts' are first liens in name only. It is, perhaps, proper to state that the efforts toward simplification of the debt of many corporations in general and the consolidation going on is tending toward fewer issues where the terms of a name do not more precisely indicate the position of the bond. These same conditions are responsible for the passing of many junior issues known as *Second, Third,* or *Fourth.* A few years past a number of such issues were upon the market and more or less of them were put out, but since that time the tendency has been in a different direction. That tendency has been to take every opportunity to unify a debt."

The practise now is not to follow a first mortgage by the smaller second and that by a third, but to create mortgages of another class, which are known as "general," "consolidated," or "unified" mortgages. The conditions surrounding each of them vary greatly.

"As a rule they all take up or refund—it might be stated, pay off—underlying issues besides performing their function of raising new funds. That is to say, on the railways whence come practically all of these general mortgages a number of smaller issues are outstanding due to the fact that most of our great systems are but the joining of a number of small lines. A company needs funds. Instead of issuing a comparatively small mortgage and a little later, under further need, another, making them respectively junior, a comprehensive mortgage is put upon the property with provisions in the indenture that when the underlying or prior lien bonds fall due they may be refunded by bonds of the new and larger issue. If the broad mortgage be the first that covers the whole property, in time it will become a real first mortgage, and then enjoy a senior position over all succeeding bond issues. In a word, such mortgages generally cover the entire properties of a system and their relative position as established by the circumstances present."

Another type of bonds known as "collateral trusts" have come into favor within the past twenty-five years. They are specifically secured by a lien on other bonds or stocks, or by both together. The degree of safety in bonds of this class is "a problematical factor and one that can be determined only by going back to an analysis of the underlying collateral."

The "debenture" bond belongs to a class without any tangible security whatever, either personal or real. For this reason, the corporation issuing them must enjoy a large degree of public confidence in its ability to meet its obligations, and in its integrity generally. Bonds of this class usually have a provision under which a trustee is appointed to certify that there has been no over-issuing and to look after the rights of bond-holders in case or default.

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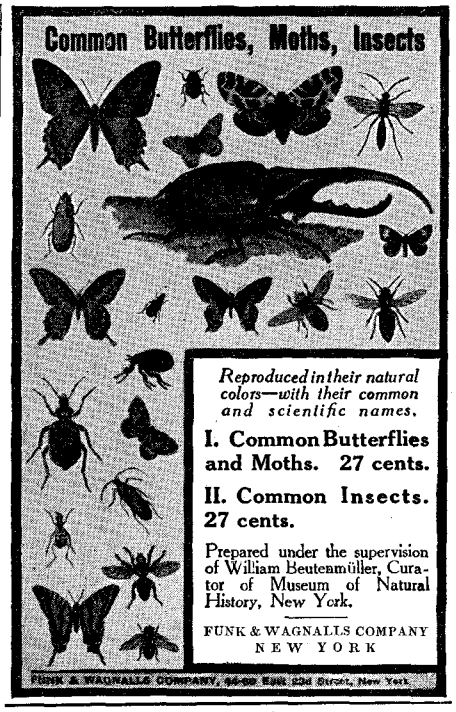

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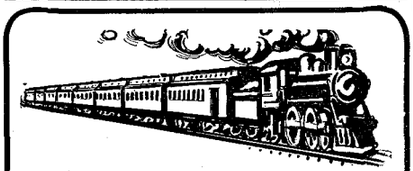

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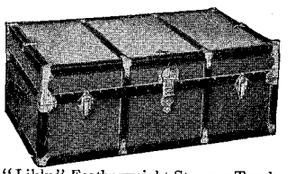

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